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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 261 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

INDO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY IN MAKING

Out Of The Gloaming

One, Mr. Strickland, speaking before the East Indian Association on Broadcasting as an aid to Government in India gave a summary of the things that might be usefully broadcasted as follows:—

"The prices of crops and of domestic requirements in the market town; warnings of locusts, epidemics, *impending tours of Officers and other calamities*, notices of special trains to fairs, supply of canal water, forthcoming eclipses etc."

And the impending tours overshadow all other calamities.

* * * *

Hitler demands armament equality and not disarmament equality for, if the Nazis were disarmed, they would not be able to shoot the Jews and Socialists. Aryan moral superiority must be maintained.

* * * *

He also said that only one per cent who had had fled from Germany were political refugees. The rest had left of their own accord because their business methods had been discovered. The business methods of the Nazis are more simple—just club and grab. That's all!

* * * *

A Delhi communique says no abdication is involved in the ultimatum to Dewas Maharajah (senior). The Political Department doesn't bother about these small things and takes everything for granted. It has to be considerate to their Highnesses.

* * * *

Like the M. C. C. the same Indian players are going round India, playing the same persons and the same kind of game. No change here at least. Indians are so conservative, that they dislike any change.

* * * *

"How Buddhism grasped Mankind—Japanese Professor on its moralising influence" are two headings. In these days of communalism add Nazism you can't grasp the moralising influence unless a person is grasped by the neck.

* * * *

"Even though the splinters of democracy may cross the frontiers precautions have been taken that they would not take effect in the Indian States," says the learned Professor very eloquently and obscurely. It must mean something, otherwise it wouldn't be there.

* * * *

Uncle Arthur says the Disarmament Conference at Geneva is the greatest experiment in history and that they ought not to be impatient at the delays. Let's hope the experiment won't result in an explosion and blow up all the experimenters, as sometimes happens when the acids in the retorts get mixed up.

* * * *

These gaseous experiments are always a danger to humanity, and there has already been an explosion and though Hitler has disappeared from Geneva, the other experimenters are nervously watching for further explosions.

* * * *

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar said that the Princes were mortally afraid that if the paramount authority were vested in the Federal Legislature, the Governor-General would go against them. Not Lord Willingdon, who is such a stickler for constitutionalism!

* * * *

Mr Abhyankar modestly said that he was thoroughly ignorant of Kathiawar problems and so was not fit to preside over States Conference. Like our Governors, the Presidents too must be elected for their ignorance, for they keep the balance even!

* * * *

He said the problems were of such absorbing interest that he had accepted the President's job. These States have been absorbing all these years everything that belonged to the subjects, and only the payment of interess is left to them now.

* * * *

The youngest French mother is aged only 13 years and father 17, though France is not yet sure of the latter record. There is no Sarda Act there. Forward Katherine Mayo and do your duty!

* * * *

India, of course, would have fought for the record, but Katharine should not be deprived of the small pleasure which an old and soured spinster derives from such details. We leave it to her to open the social sewers of France.

* * * *

"You're lucky to fin a wife who can manage on your income."

"M'm, yes; but I've got to find another income for myself now."

Lancashire Pulls Strings At Last

But For It, India Might Have Got Better Terms

Whitehall Delays, But Govt. Will Expedite Tariff Bill In Assembly

NEW DELHI, November 6.

The Official Delegations met to-day. His Excellency S. Sawada attended. It is understood that the outlines of the Indo-Japanese Agreement were settled and that final touches are now being given to the scheme.

The cotton aspect of the Agreement should be ready by November 10th and the rest should be settled by November 15th.

A provision will be made to give effect to the agreement from November 10th.

The Government will bring before the Assembly shortly a bill giving effect to the Indo-Japanese Agreement.

It seems to-day's talks centred round the Japanese fear that they may be prevented from taking advantage of the full quota. They also wished a reduction in the quota in respect of the Japanese purchase of Indian cotton.

The Government of India explained the extent to which they could accommodate the Japanese point of view, and the Japanese side realized that an agreement would have to be reached more or less on the basis of to-day's talks.

They have communicated matters to Tokio to obtain formal authority for the purpose of entering into an agreement with the Government of India.

END OF LABOURS IN SIGHT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

Though no date has been fixed for the next meeting of official delegations, it is probable that a meeting will take place on Wednesday by which time His Excellency S. Sawada will have completely recovered. He was present at to-day's meeting owing to the urgency of the matter, but did not look quite well.

Though officials on either side would not like to make a definite statement regarding the outcome of to-day's meeting, they feel they are now seeing the end of their labours which should be rewarded, if respective governments approve of the outlines of the agreement settled to-day.—A. P.

"INSINCERITY" COMEDY

Whitehall Pulls Strings In Trade Talks

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

Now that the Japanese have given an explanation, amusement has been caused by the use of the word "insincerity" which seems to have gathered some international importance.

A Tokio message declared that Cotton Spinners doubted the sincerity of Indian proposals. This implied that there was some sinister design and the Government of India naturally felt annoyed over the expression, and if it had been given official backing in Tokio, there might have been serious "insincere" diplomatic misunderstanding.

Luckily, the expression was used by unofficial interests. It seems that this is a literal translation of the Japanese expression which has been used in the past in a similar situation. For instance, when the Japanese withdrew from the League of Nations, the Japanese press criticised the attitude of the League as "insincere" Similarly, when the American Secretary of State took part in problems affecting China and Japan, he was criticised as "insincere". Lately, the Japanese press has been using the same expression regarding trade talks with Britain.

The Japanese declare that the word is a literal translation of the Japanese expression which means to convey merely the existance of a difference of opinion, so that if the Japanese want to say that the opposite side is taking a different view, they call the opposite side "insincere".

CAUSES AMUSEMENT.

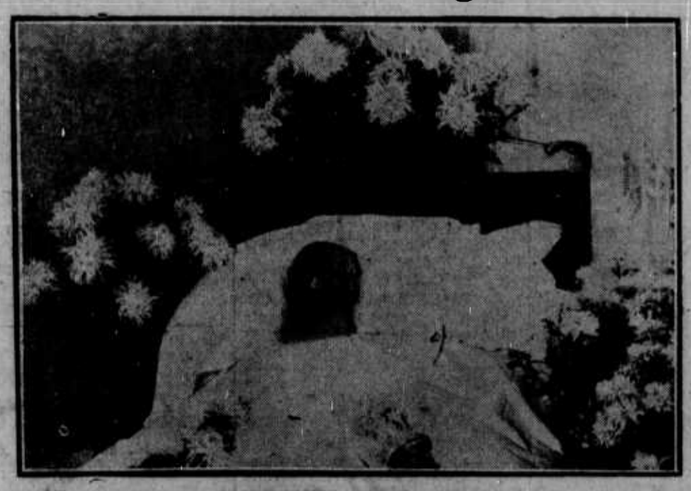
This explanation has caused amusement and Tokio criticism is, therefore, not taken seriously.

Negotiations are now coming to an end, but there is a general impression here that London authorities have had full say in the matter and that classification of goods for the purpose of piecegoods quota, for instance, was fixed as much in the interest of Lancashire as in the interest of Indian Mill industry.

In fact, if we had not been

(Continued on page 7).

He Died That India Might Be Free



The last remains of Vithalbhai Patel.

Friends, doctors and nurses were keeping Vigil throughout.

LEAUTHEY CUP FOR INDIA

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the International Hockey Federation, whereat Mr. Bose was present, the Leauthey Cup was presented to India as being the nation which achieved most brilliant performances in 1932-33 season.

SURYYA SEN'S APPEAL

Special Bench Of Calcutta High Court Commences Hearing

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

A special bench of the High Court consisting of Messrs. Justices Panckridge, Ameer Ali, and M. C. Ghosh commenced hearing to-day the appeals of Suryya Sen, Tarakeswar Dastidar and Miss Kalpana Dutt, the first two of whom were sentenced to death and the third to life transportation on a charge of waging war against the King in connection with the Chittagong Armoury Raid.

The Advocate General represented the Crown.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee arguing the case on behalf of Sen said that there was no oral evidence to show that Sen had participated in the first armoury raid in April 1930. Also there was no evidence to connect the accused with the incident. There was no evidence to show that Sen was known as 'Masterda' and also that he directed the operations at Dhalghat in consequence of which Capt. Cameron was killed. —A. P.

VITHALBHAI'S FUNERAL

Arrangements Complete For Volunteers At Mole And Sonapur

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Manlal Desai, Secretary, Funeral Committee, says:—

The following arrangements have been made for volunteers on the occasion of the funeral by the Board:—

Mr. V. A. Desai has been deputed on behalf of the Board to take charge of all necessary arrangements at the Mole and Mr. Ambaram has been given charge of the volunteers at the Mole on Thursday.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh has been given charge of the volunteers for the procession on Friday morning.

The arrangements for volunteers at Sonapur will be in charge of Mr. Manibhai Seth and Mr. Ambaram.

Mr. V. A. Desai has been deputed on behalf of the Board to supervise all the necessary arrangements at Sonapur for 'darshan' and cremation.

Mr. Pai, the Organising Secretary, has been deputed to see that the instructions of the Board are carried out along the route and elsewhere.

PERINBEN RELEASED

Mrs. Perinben Captain, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and some other Satyagrahis were released from Arthur Road Jail on Monday.

PATEL MEMORIAL NUMBER

On Sunday next the "Bombay Chronicle", will publish a special supplement as a memoir of the late Vithalbhai J. Patel.

This supplement which will contain articles written by eminent fellow workers of the departed leader and many other interesting reminiscences of his deeply interesting career and will be profusely illustrated will be presented free with the ordinary Sunday issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle.'

MUSSOLINI TAKES IT UP

Hopes To Save Disarmament Conference Again From Wreck

(Special Cable.)

ROME, Nov. 6.

General Goering, the Premier of Prussia, arrived here on a surprise visit by an aeroplane.

Signor Mussolini, who is understood to have invited General Goering, receives him to-morrow.

It is believed that they will search for a formula to enable Germany to participate in disarmament conversations again, as Sgr. Mussolini considers it useless for Powers to try and frame a disarmament convention without the German participation.

ULTIMATUM TO DEWAS

There Is No News In Delhi Of Its Receipt Or Reply

AGENT'S ALLEGATIONS

Says Maharaja Has Proceeded to Pondicherry Leaving Treasury Empty & Salaries in Arrears.

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 5.

It is reliably understood that the ultimatum sent by the Government of India to the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior) has been acknowledged.

According to a later message, the Maharaja himself confirmed the receipt of the Government of India's communication in the course of an interview which he granted to the Associated Press. —A.P.

NO NEWS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

While a message from Pondicherry states that the Maharaja of Dewas (senior) has acknowledged and replied to the Government of India's communication, there is no news in Delhi of its receipt, nor is there any inkling of His Highness' reply.

The text is available of the letter of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India States to the Maharaja which contains reasons for the proposed taking over of the administration of the State, in case His Highness does not return by November 10th

AGENT'S LETTER

The letter is dated Bhopal October 23 and reads as follows:—

"Will you kindly refer to your letter of 9th instant I am under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General to inform your Highness that so far from complying with the advice repeatedly tendered by the Government of India to take measurers for restoring the shattered finances condition to which you have reduced your State, your Highness, now of your own accord, has proceeded to Pondicherry leaving the Treasury empty, salaries of officials in arrears and no effective means of carrying on administration.

It must be clear to your Highness that the Government as the Paramount Power haging regard to the interests of the State and your Highness' subjects and dynasty cannot allow the condition, of affairs to continue for anything more than a very short period.

Therefore, if your Highness fails to return to Dewas by November 10th, the Government of India will have no option but to instruct me to takeover the Administration of the State and submit to Government my proposals for meeting the immediate needs of the situation." —A.P.

NEWS ON ER PAGES

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Shaukat-Sadanand Case	12

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The following are the results of principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day: Cambridge University 26, Edinburgh Academicals 0. Devonport Services 4. Newport 3.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Required for an up-Country Newspaper Press—A qualified Process Worker who can take charge of complete plant and prepare blocks both coarse and fine screen. Three-colour man preferred. Reply stating experience and wage required to Box No. 7458, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Managers, Cashers, Accountants, Provincial and Districts Agents on liberal terms. Apply at once with certificate to the Unemployment and Industrial Relief Corporation Ltd., Ghaziabad, U. P. 1463.

56 EDUCATIONAL.

Adhesive You Must Be in Your purpose; your highest aim must be to make a Career for yourself. There are equally good opportunities of making a career even in Commercial Line. To achieve your aim, educate yourself at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute. Complete Free Prospectus on application at Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (1475).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Public Notices

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS OF THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

At the request of several Depositors, the undersigned visited the Mills at Indore and discussed the situation with the Directors and Management at Indore and also with the State Authorities and the undersigned beg to request the Depositors to meet at the Office of the Company at Currimbhoy House, Outram Road Bombay, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1933, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider further the present situation.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1933.

PURSHOTAM MOOLJI,
MATHARADAS CANJI MATANI

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three Sisters and will be received by the Undersigned not later than the 15th December, 1933. Applicants must possess the following qualifications in addition to nursing qualifications:—

(1) Must have studied upto Senior Cambridge Examination or the English VIII standard or must have passed the Matriculation or School Leaving examination of the Bombay University or any other equivalent examination of any other Indian or foreign University.

(2) Must possess adequate experience of (a) work in operation Theatres, (b) Teaching pupil nurses in the Wards of Hospitals, (c) equipment and (d) administrative work.

Applicants should state nationality, caste, age and qualifications and any special proficiency in (1) dietary, (2) the care of linen, (3) massage and (4) use of surgical splints and instruments.

The pay of the posts is Rs. 80-5-150 with efficiency bars at Rs. 100|- and 125|- with a uniform and dhobi allowance of Rs. 15|- p.m. if no uniform and dhobi are provided by the Hospital; and with free board and free furnished (unmarried) quarters. The starting pay will be fixed according to qualifications and experience. The selected candidates will be eligible to join the Municipal Provident Fund and will be subject to the Municipal Service Regulations for leave and conditions of service. They will be on probation for one year in the first instance and will have to join their appointments from 15-1-1934, if appointed. They will have to get themselves registered with the B. P. N. A. before joining their appointments.

Candidates who are employed in recognized institutions or missions must send in their applications through the heads of their Institutions. Candidates will be liable to be called up for an interview at their own expense.

V. R. KHANOLKAR,
Ag. Dean.

4-11-1933. 7457

Public Notices

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1933, at Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1933
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To pay Rs. 501 as Gratuity to the mother of the deceased Head Clerk of the Company.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sheth Dwarkadas Gokuldas as a Director of this Company.
5. To elect Director in place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th November, 1933, to 24th Nov. 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
VALUBHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1933. 7457.

NOTICE

TENDERS for Whitewashing and Colour-washing to the Bombay Improvement Trust (now dissolved) acquired properties (permanent chawls, semi-permanent sheds etc., vesting in the Municipality, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1933.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

All tenders should be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the work.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Re. 1 by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that will be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th November, 1933.
7455

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 160 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mohile Parekh and Maneklal, Attorneys for Messrs. Lala Tulsidas Meghraj and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Rustomji Framji Keravala, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 10, Victoria Docks:—

160 Bales gunny bags (Bardans) D W. Plain 40" x 28" 2-1|2 lbs. 56 x 28 of October Shipment marks T.D.M.R. shipped from Calcutta per S. S. "Chyebassa."

TERMS:—Full cash and delivery to be taken immediately.

GANDHI & CO.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar.
From 4th November for one week
Eddie Cantor
in
KID FROM SPAIN
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC
SPICY DIALOGUES
Daily 3 shows at:
5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Saturday, Sunday; and Holiday at 2-30 p.m.
Phone No. 60168

An Event Unprecedented in the History of Indian Talkie Pictures
on the 9th NOVEMBER, 1933, at 9-45 p.m.
will be the
GRAND OPENING of the New
Minerva Talkies
(Late Empress Theatre) Lamington Road
— Completely renovated —
in the distinguished presence of
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and LADY SYKES
SPECIAL OPENING ATTRACTION
MADAN THEATRES' LIMITED'S
RAMAYAN (Sita Swayamvar)
Featuring MUKHTAR BEGUM
The programme includes the songs by
Famous Singer PYARA SAHEB
Only one show on Thursday, at 9-45 p.m.
Thereafter daily 3 shows at: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat. & Sun,

THE CARLTON Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m. Thursday. Matinee at 4 p.m.
The funniest comedy of the year takes Bombay by storm! Hundreds turned away at every show!
"THE WARRIOR'S HUSBAND"
with ELISSA LANDI and a big cast of 1,500
GORGEOUS! SPECTACULAR! MAGNIFICENT!
You can't afford to miss it! FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :
FOR SALE
In Various Sizes
At Annas **4** *Per lb.*
Write to the MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle"

MASTERPIECE
that your family should not Miss at any cost.
INDIA'S & PRABHAT'S
1st MULTI COLOUR TALKIE.
SAIRANDHREE
in
5th GLORIOUS WEEK
featuring
MISS LEELA; SAIRANDHREE
Miss SHAKUNTALA SUDESHNA
Mr. NIMBALKAR, KEECHAKA,
Master VINAYAK, KANCHUKI
AT
Krishna Cinema
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Havre Maru	27th Oct.	15th Nov.
Havana ,,	9th Nov.	19th Nov.
Atlas ,,	25th ,,	10th Dec
Shunko ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,
Alaska ,,	24th ,,	8th Jan.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road
Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6.

Skuld, Roberg, Bangkok.
Chindwara, Putt, Busreh.
Victoria, Bonzamiro, Genoa.
C|Canterbury, Brewn, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6.

C|Paris, Meole, Karachi.
Chindwara, Putt, Australian Ports.

LOADING.

Nov. 6.

Steamer Fasha for Rangoon.
Steamer C|Worcester for New York.
Steamer Ockenfels for Humburg.
Steamer Agra for Humburg.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Victoria:—The M. Italian mail steamer Victoria, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and 404 passengers.

S. S. Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Skuld, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chindwara, arrived in harbour on Monday from Busreh, with a cargo of dates.

S. S. C|Paris:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Paris, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chindwara, will sail to-day for Australian Ports, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

S. S. California for Liverpool:—9 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.; 2 bales wool raw, K Lalbhai; 20 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 6 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 29 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 30 bales wool raw, T Bhawanlal; 35 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 50 bales cotton yarn waste, Eastern Tdg. Agency; 1,332 bag. myrabollum, H Odhavji; 450 bags ajawan seed, M Bhuta & Co.

S. S. Victoria for Genoa:—42 bales wool raw, Gorio Ltd.; 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Izmir:—45 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Famagosta:—15 bales cotton yarn, Sasscon J David & Co.

For Port Said:—7 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—17 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Naples:—225 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Piracus:—50 bales cotton raw, Zoyeb Bros.

S. S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—666 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Rotterdam:—1,332 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Antwerp:—666 bags kardi seed, 125 bags mustard seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

S. S. Skuld for Melbourne:—747 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.

S. S. Tango Maru for Dairen:—1470 bales cotton seed, S Karamshi & Co. ....

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

S. S. California from Liverpool, Agents, G. Tdg. Co., Ltd.:—217 b'dles steel bars; 550 b'dles steel pices; 1,442 b'dles steel sheets; 4,501 b'dles steel hooks; 59 cases roofing colupound; 129 cases beer; 170 cases machinery; 37 cases silk yarn; 320 cases newspaper; 300 cases sugar machinery; 30 cases nails; 1,300 bags soda ash; 767 bags, 112 dms. chemicals; 25 cases starch; 50 cases tacks; 505 b'dles circles; 49 cases tyres; 60 cases whisky; 132 cases e'ware; 115 cases paper; 300 cms. lub oil, 60 cases hammer heads;; 330 cases cottons; 120 dms. colour.

From Glasgow:—231 b'dles steel bars; 208 b'dles tubes; 70 b'dles nails; 785 b'dles structural materials; 81 b'dles sugar machinery; 95 cases beer; 200 cases ale; 607 cases whisky; 50 cases cotton thread; 40 cases wine; 88 cases tyres; 149 loose cisterns; 52 kgs. lead; 50 cases newspapers; 290 cases cottons.

S. S. Tango Maru from Yokohama, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha Ltd.:—500 cases fish oil; 160 cases toys; 78 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 280 cases silk goods.

From Nagoya:—1,000 cases beer; 25 cases cotton sheeting; 30 cases cotton piece-goods; 109 cases clocks; 175 cases glass ware; 50 cases e'ware; 1,020 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—20 cases silk yarn; 170 cases enamal ware; 40 cases umbriella ware; 50 cases celluborde goods; 70 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases cycle parts; 300 cases nails; 70 cases cotton piece-goods; 34 cases cotton shirtings; 40 cases lead powder; 40 cases zinc powder; 73 dms. dyes; 200 kgs. red lead; 1,080 kgs. paint; 40 cases paper; 30 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 71 cases rubber goods; 1,300 cases glass ware; 410 b'dles brass ware; 249 b'dles galod sheets.

From Kobe:—10 cases raw silk; 100 cases silk goods; 35 cases silk yarn; 100 cases musical instruments; 15 cases cotton shirtings; 100 cases rayon goods; 30 cases celluloide goods; 230 cases porcelain ware; 200 cases cotton piece-goods; 57 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 200 bags fish oil; 247 bales straw boards; 416 bags sugar; 51 dms. dyes; 350 dms. chemicals; 140 coil wirefi 75 cases shovels; 150 cases glass ware; 270 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 106 cases camphor; 80 cases soap; 40 cases rubber goods; 60 cases sulphur; 34 cases paper.

From Moji:—800 bags soda ash; 200 bags soda bicarbonate; 125 cases cement; 330 dms. dyes.

From Shanghai:—161 bales cotton yarn; 803 bags green beans; 2,320 skgs. tea; 54 bales raw silk; 100 cases silk yarn; 70 cases silk piece-goods.

From Hongkong:—275 bags sugar candy; 101 cases preserves; 50 bales matting; 55 cases fire crackers.

From Singapore:—201 pecs. planks; 269 bags betalnuts; 1.549 bags sago flour; 65 bags pineapples; 40 bags damar batu; 673 b'dles rattans.

From Colombo:—1,000 bags copra.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov.
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec.
Malacca Maru	5374	18 Dec	26 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov
Haruna Maru	10500	11 Dec
Katori Maru	10000	26 Dec

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	22 Nov
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Dec

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	13 Dec
Asama Maru	17000	10 Jan

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec
Hiye Maru	11600	27 Dec

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

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OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
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Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

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DR. MUNJE & WHITE PAPER

Says Hoare Determined To Get Proposals Accepted By Committee

Dr. Munje who gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee in an interview said that none could definitely say what would finally happen to the White Paper proposals but one redeeming feature of the situation was that Sir Samuel Hoare with the help of other members of the British Government were in earnest in getting those proposals accepted by the Committee though Mr. Churchill and his group were determined in whittling it down. However everything would depend upon the strength which India showed at the present moment.

He declared that the communal award was manifestly unjust to Hindus and hoped that the enormity of opposition to it will induce British Government to modify it.

DR. ANSARI IN BOMBAY

Dr. M. A. Ansari and Dr. B. S. Munje were among the prominent arrivals in Bombay by the Italian boat M. V. Victoria on Monday morning.

Dr. Ansari who appeared much improved in health after his European tour declined to be interv'ewed as he was out of touch with the political situation in the country.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, returned to India on Monday after tendering his evidence at the J. P. C., on behalf of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

BOMBAY MEDICOS AND VITHALBHAI

Decide To Offer Floral Tribute To Body

A condolence meeting of the staff and students of Seth G. S. Medical College was held on Monday in the College Hall, presided over by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That this meeting of the staff and students of the Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital, expresses their sense of deep sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, at Nyon in Switzerland, on the 22nd October 1933, who was a member of the Medical Relief Committee and took an active and prominent part in the early inauguration of these Institutions and offers its heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

2. This meeting of the staff and students decides to offer a floral tribute, to the body of Mr. V. J. Patel, due to arrive in Bombay on the 9th instant as a token of respect and appreciation of his services to these Institutions.

3. This meeting authorizes the President to forward a copy of the above resolutions to the family of the deceased.

CURRENCY LEAGUE

Major D. Vanrenen of Punjab has been appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the Currency League of India

THE £20,000 FILM STAR
GRACIE FIELDS
UNDILUTED ENTERTAINMENT
IN A FILM OF
"This Week Of Grace"
A FIRST-RATE MUSICAL COMEDY
5-SONG HITS-5
AT THE MAGNIFICENT THEATRE
THE REGAL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE CAPITOL
Book Now Plans Open.
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
The Intoxicating Pair
CLARK GABLE & JEAN HARLOW
In A Modern Unconventional Romance
HOLD YOUR MAN
NEXT SATURDAY
"42nd STREET"
GOLD DIGGERS OF 1933
A Warner Bros. Hit!
Book Now.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Kartak Vad 5, 1990
Muslim—Rajab 18, 1352
Parsi—Khordad 2, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 41m.
Sunset—6h. 4m.
Hightide—2-40, 14-10
Lowtide—8-42, 20-06
PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter 10th November, 5h. 48m. p.m. New Moon 17th November 9h. 54m. p.m. First Quarter 24th November, 1h 8m. p.m.
Municipal By-election: "D" Ward Constituency, polling, Gowalia Tank maidan. 8-40 a.m.
Improvements Committee, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 8
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 9.
Arrival of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel's remains in Bombay by s.s. "Narkunda," due at 4 p.m.
B.Com. Examination Results. 2 p.m.
Opening of First All-India Salon of Photographic Art by H. E. the Governor Town Hall. 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 11.
Armistice Day.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"20,000 Years In Sing Sing" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"I Lived with You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL:—"Gay Cavalier". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Hold Your Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Warrior's Husband". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"The Woman Accused". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"To-night or Never". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Krishna Sudama". Time as usual.
GLOBE:—"Street Angels". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC:—"Madhuri". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"77 Park Lane". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA:—"Sairandhree." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR:—"Kid from Spain". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL:—"This Week of Grace." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, "Rasotsava" will be celebrated for its members to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow in the Royal Opera House at 4 p.m. when a programme of Garba, dance etc. will be presented.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA.

The monthly Thirunakshathiram of "Sri Emberumanar" (Ramanujan) will be celebrated today at Room No. 11, Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway near King's Circle, between 8 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Narkunda" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

A Satar concert will be held under the auspices of Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya by the famous Satar player, Prof. Vamanrao Vaidya at the Vidyalaya Hall, (opposite Ambewadi, Girgaum) today (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. Free entrance passes will be given at the Vidyalaya.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer "Ginyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Cali on the 3rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st December.

Clan Line steamer "Harmodius" arrived at Suez on the morning of the 3rd instant. Clan Line steamer "Clanmacircar" left Liverpool on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The outward P and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant

The "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m. Time Signal
Commercial Bulletin.
Liverpool and New York Cotton closing rates.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening rates.
Selection of Indian music.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European music.
2 p.m. A Relay from the Rotary Club.
4 p.m. Ladies' Hour: Talk by Mrs. Gangubai Sarwate, Lady Superintendent, Seva Sadan, Nasik on "Advantages to Women from Travels" in Marathi
4-30 p.m. Fashions Talk by Beth.
5 p.m. "My Travels" By Prof. Santos.
5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. Organ Recital by H. J. W. Miller. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral.
7-30 p.m. Book Talk by The Bookman.
Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other market prices.
8-45 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Indian programme.
8-55 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current rates.
9-10 p.m. Classical and Light Music. Haji Mia Kamalsha with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Band of His Majesty's Grenadier Guards.
9-45 p.m. A recital by Dora Labbette.
10 p.m. Nancy Phillips String Quartet.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

CHARITY DRAMA

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Samaj and in aid of the Gujarati School, Ajmer, the Yuvak Mandal successfully staged 'Samaj Shatru' yesternight in the Bisset Institute. The roles played by V. G. Mehta N. L. Vyas and S. Parekh were much belauded and medals were also announced for them. Seth Ramrichpal donated Rs. 50 towards the school and the mandal.

GURU NANAK JAYANTI.

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes.—The President and members of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha wish to express their grateful thanks to the Sikh Community and the general public of Bombay for their hearty co-operation and useful assistance in connection with the Guru Nanak Jayanti celebrations.

PATEL DAY VOLUNTEERS

Appointment Of Section Officers

The Secretary, Patel Funeral Volunteer Department writes:—

The following persons have been selected as Section Officers. It is requested that all the enrolling officers and captains of different corps should receive instructions from them in their respective wards:—

A Ward, Mr. Bhavsar.
B Ward, Mr. Prabhuram P. Joshi.
C Ward, Messrs. Bhavanbhai Jinabhai and Ratilal Nagardas Vakharia.
D Ward, Mr. H. V. Choudhari.
E Ward, Mr. R. K. Achrekar.
F Ward, Mr. Gunvant Todankar
G Ward, Mr. G. S. Kanthi.
Students Section, Mr. Gulab R. Shroff.
Schools Section, Mr. Dhirajlal Bhatt.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

The College and High School students are requested to enrol themselves as volunteers at Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge between 6 and 7 p.m. Mr. Gulab Shroff will be in charge of enrolment.

C. WARD UNIFORM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the captains of Uniform volunteer Corps in the C Ward are requested to meet at 9-0 p.m. Thakurdwar near Lohana Vyamshala.

K. F. NARIMAN CONFIRMS WITHDRAWAL

Three Candidates Left To Compete For D. Ward Vacancy

As there seemed to be still some doubt lingering in the minds of Mr. K. F. Nariman's friends regarding his withdrawal from his candidature for "D" Ward bye-election of the Bombay Corporation a telegram was sent to him at Allahabad requesting him to confirm the statement of Mr. P. R. Baloo that he had given the latter an assurance of the withdrawal of his candidaature.

In reply the following telegram has been received from Mr. Nariman.

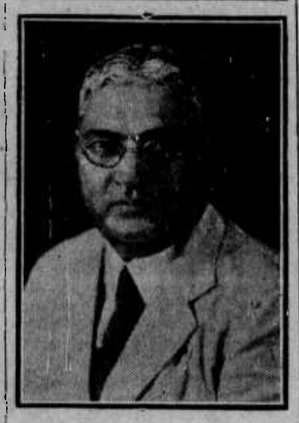
"Confirm Baloo's assurance withdrawal.

NARIMAN."

We are informed further that the official letter of withdrawal which Mr. Nariman left with his friends in Bombay has now been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner.

The remaining candidates are:
Mr. P. R. Baloo,
Dr. H. F. Pavri,
Mr. Deoruhrkhar.

The polling takes place to-day



Mr. P. R. Baloo, Depressed Class Candidate nominated by the Hindu Sabha.

BALOO'S MANIFESTO

Mr. P. Baloo has issued the following Manifesto I am standing as a candidate for the Municipal Bye-Election from D Ward on the ticket of the Hindoo Mahasabha (Bombay South).

A general appeal from numerous well-known citizens has already been published in the papers as to why I should be elected to the seat in the Municipal Corporation. Also the letters written to me by various leaders and well-known persons in India have been also published in the papers. To all those friends of mine and to those workers who have worked and are still working strenuously I offer my grateful thanks.

I now make a General Appeal to all the Voters from D Ward that they should keep in mind to-day (Tuesday) the 7th and to register their vote at the Polling Both at Gowalia Tank in my favour and to give me an opportunity to serve the city to the best of my ability.

As I am a candidate of the Hindu Mahasabha (Bombay South) it is needless for me to say that I will ever strive for the solidarity among the Hindus by advocating the necessity of Joint Electorates for the Hindus irrespective of caste and creed and I am sure that my hands will be more strengthened to advocate Joint Electorates and work against intelligent and Separationists If I am elected from a Ward where the highclass Hindus predominate. I have always worked and have been working with a Nationalist point of view and I am working for the uplift of my Harijan brothers in a way which would not break them away from the great Hindu Society. I therefore request all Voters in D Ward to cast their vote in my favour. My symbol is Railway Engine.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION

Mr. Nerurkar As New Representative Of Head Masters

At the election held on 31st October last for filling up the vacancy on the Senate of the Bombay University caused by the death of the late Mr. K.B. Marzban, representative of the Head Masters, Bombay Division (Konkan Group) Mr. V.R. Nerurkar, M.A., T.D. (London), Principal, Chikitsaka Samuha High School, was declared elected by a substantial majority of votes.

The competition was keen as there were nine candidates in the field. The final tie was between Mr. Nerurkar and Mr. V.H. Anklesaria, Head Master, Elphinstone High School, the former obtaining 47 votes against 29, obtained by the latter.

Mr. Nerurkar is an active and energetic member of the Head Masters' Association (Bombay and Suburbs) started recently in Bombay, with a view to safeguard the interests of private institutions.

ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSION REVOLUTION

To-day's Programme Of Demonstrations

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dock Workers' Union, and a number of other working class organizations, there will be three public meetings to-day (Tuesday) to celebrate the 16th anniversary of the Russian Revolution:

(1) Chaupati Sands, 6 p.m.
(2) Parel, 6 p.m. and
(3) Dongri Maidan, 9 p.m.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar will preside over the Chaupati meeting, Dr. M. R. Shetty over the Dongri Maidan meeting, and Mr. G. L. Kandalkar over the Parel meeting. All the prominent labour leaders of Bombay will address the meetings.

SIR F. SYKES SAILS ON DEC. 9

Lord Brabourne Arrives On Dec. 8

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes will leave for England on Saturday, December 9, and the Right Hon. Lord Brabourne, Governor-Designate, and the Lady Brabourne are expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, December 8th, 1933.

STRIKERS JOIN DUTY

Tata Mill Workers Resume Unconditionally

The strike in the Tata and Jam Mills Nos. 1 and 2 continued on Monday and 3,500 workers are still out.

It is understood that 100 strikers of the Tata Mills joined work on Monday unconditionally.

Two meetings, one at Lalbaug and another at Dadar were held on Monday morning, when the strikers exhorted not to give up the strike by the Girni Kamgar Union leaders.

A small procession of the strikers went round the mill area on Monday morning.

MORE ADDRESSES TO GOVERNORS

A Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association was held on Monday at 6-15 P.M. under the Presidency of Dr. D.A. D'Monte at which a farewell address to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and an address of welcome to Lord Brabourne, the Governor Designate on behalf of the East Indian Community of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette were unanimously voted and a Committee was appointed including Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M. D., Mr. Leo Rodrigues, J. W. Gomes, Dr. P. A. Dias, and others, with power to add to their number for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the resolutions

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A PICTURE YOU MUST NOT FAIL TO SEE
EXCITEMENT! ACTION! DRAMA! ROMANCE!
BING CROSBY
BING CROSBY
IN
"BLUE OF THE NIGHT"
and many of his famous tunes
BETTY BOOP
PARAMOUNT NEWS

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The Finest Cinema in Bombay.
IS PROUD TO OFFER FIRST OF THE SEASON'S GREAT PICTURES TO BE SHOWN BY IT.
The incomparable
MARLENE DIETRICH
in
"The SONG of SONGS"
with
BRIAN AHERNE,
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ALISON SKIPWORTH
A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION
"The SONG of SONGS"
THE LOVE OF LOVES BLINDLY SOUGHT THROUGH DRAMATIC AMOURS BY A WOMAN TOO FEMININE TO GRASP TRUE HAPPINESS
MARLENE DIETRICH
IN THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S PASSIONATE PILGRIMAGE
OPENING
FRIDAY NOV. 10th
Book Your Seats Now.
Phone: 41561.

ARE WE UNDERRATING THE M. C. C. TEAM?

Methods Of Selectors Open To Serious Criticism In Choosing Old Players & Ignoring Youth

(By "Not Out")

The strength of the M. C. C. tourists must by now be apparent to those who, without knowledge of first class English Cricket, made gloomy prognostications when some leading cricketers declined the invitation to play in this country. For the benefit of cricket fans a series of notes appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" describing the merits of the team chosen, and with the exception of James Langridge, all the predictions made have been fulfilled, although the tour has just begun.

What was anticipated is happening to our batsmen. They are unable to play spin bowling as well as they do fast bowling, and their fielding is much below the standard in first-class cricket.

It would seem that the Indian bowling presents no terrors to the English batsmen, who are familiar with fast and medium-fast bowling. The absence of spin bowlers in India is a serious handicap to our chances against the visitors, who are well equipped in this department.

* * * *

INCOMPETENCE.

A disquieting feature is the incompetence of those responsible for selecting the teams against the Englishmen. They have not profited by the experience of the English and Australian authorities, who have long realised that youth will be served in cricket. They are relying on men who played against the first M.C.C. team in 1926, oblivious of the fact that they are out of date. The present M.C.C. team does not consist of a single player who visited this country seven years ago.

The selectors are still kow-towing to Maharajahs and personages in high places instead of getting on with the job on hand. The presence of portly men in the Indian team must be a source of amusement to Jardine and his youngsters.

There must be a rigid physical test in future which will disqualify persons unfit to play a game that taxes the resources of hardy men at the best of times.

* * * *

LACKADAISICAL METHODS.

The Board of Cricket Control has been lackadaisical in its methods. It has fixed the trial matches barely a month before the Test Matches. Several players have been nominated and they will play a couple of games in Bombay before eleven from a crowd of thirty-five are chosen to represent India in the First Test. While Jardine has the advantage of getting together a team by continual practice, the Indian side will face the Englishmen, not as a team, but as eleven individual players, drawn from different provinces. Anybody familiar with first class cricket can appreciate the difficulties of India's captain under such circumstances.

I do not wish to create a pessimistic spirit in the minds of those who have the welfare of Indian cricket at heart, but are not the methods of the selectors open to criticism?

Already in Northern India many promising cricketers have been ignored, and this has caused bitterness, which was reflected in the attendance at the Lahore matches.

* * * *

TRUST YOUTH.

Unless the selectors consider players on their present form and not on past performances, will we be able to put forth a team which will do justice to Indian cricket.

It makes no difference whether a man is a Harijan, or if he does not belong to any communal Gymkhana, the country must be combed for the best cricketers. There are many youngsters who can be found to represent India, if the selectors will only take the trouble to look for them.

They are available in Aligarh, Bombay and Southern India, but perhaps, the selectors have not heard of these places.

The American Women's Hockey Team which is touring England, defeated a North of England XI at Durham by 2 goals to 1. The picture shows the losers scoring a goal.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of B. A. & B. Sc. Examinations Held In October

The following have passed the B.A. Degree Examination from the Bombay University, held in October, 1933:—

FIRST CLASS HONS.

Hafiz Abdul Qudus (exempted from Persian and Urdu).

SECOND CLASS HONS.

Chavan Digambar Masoji (Psysics and Chemistry).

Gadhavi Krishnalal Kalubhai (exempted from Philosophy).

PASS CLASS.

K V Bodani, V N Joshi, F J S Rebello, S K Limaye, P C Purohit, V V Vaidya, M N Majmudar, A R I Bharucha, M S Bhatt, J F M Castelino, L Castelino, C K Desai, D M Desai, G A Desai, K R Desai, D M Deshmukh, M S Dhopavkar, R K Divekar, I C Dixit, J G Durve, D Fernandes, A Fernandez, V B Garud, A M Hatia, P D Havewala, A G Joshi, S G Kalgaonkar, M H Kapadia, S G Karnik, S R Khot, V M Kolatkar, H S Lakhani, Y Y Mali, N Maneksha, Miss Elizabeth Mathai, N N Mehta, Miss Shanta Bhawanishankar Nadkarni, Miss Lilavati Manilal Nanavati, L A Nimkar, B V Patel, V S Purandare, C K Shah, J K Shah, P S Shah, M S Shinde, N B Thakore, V Y Tonpe, J K Trivedi, B K Vibhakar, V V Vora, V S Vyas, G S Wadkar, G N Wankawala, K G Warty, G R Kher, Miss Alu Ardeshir Nanavati, M R Parpia, Miss Kanchan Ranchodlal Shah, D V Ubhayakar, M G Gandhi, C V Kulkarni, R V Shah, C M Toprani, B G Vasi, K P Joshi, G K Parande, R V Vaidya, S B Kulkarni, K N Shirole, G K Sohani, B F Pattanashetty, G P Datar, P Y Dixit, R N Kirtane, S T Pingle, S T Shiralkar, P M Nesargi, D P Atre, C P Basavaraddi, T G Bhandare, M G Chavan, S A Desai, S I Guttigoli, G S Hukkeri, A B Jampandit, D H Joshi, B V Kannur, R S Kulkarni, V R Kulkarni, S V Kurane, V V Nerlekar, A A Patil, D K Patil, K S Patil, V R Phatak, R A Ponkshe, B N Purvant, M D Ranadive, S P Revadi, B H Sajjanar, I B Shaikh M I Shaikh, M N Sheth, D L Shiggaon, Miss Lila Trimbak Talim, N H Vora, M S Wani, G R Biranje, G T Datar, P B Kasab, M K Naik, D W Dalvi, B D Guggali, Y D Kshirsagar, R B Mahajan, M R Patil, S S Pavri, U R Purandare, P B Vadeyar, S R Benjamin, N R Chhipa, D V Choudhari, S M Dalal, I H Desai, A E Ghanchi, K B Kantharia, I J Majmudar, H C Majmundar, U A Majmundar, D N Mehta, G T Mehta, R B Munshi, D M Nadkarni, M G Panchal, J E Pandya, O C Parikh, M R Patel, B P Patil, G V Patil, S M Purohit, H R Raja, C S Satyapanthi, M N Shah, S M Shah, S T Shah, S M Shah, V M Shah, K N Trivedi, A V Vaidya, G I Vaishnav, N B Vakil, N B Wathodkar, C G Kalal, S C Sura, S T Chhaya, H R Advani, L V Dharamdasani, M H S Syed, H C Advani, S K Desai, M N Mansukhani, M J Narsian, H H Tahiliani, G T Bijlani, T C Hingoranee, M S Lalwani, J H W Musavi, B M Thakwani, Y R Tipnis.

B. Sc. EXAM. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed in the subsidiary subjects:

S T Athane, J K Bhide V V Chodhari, S S Cowlagi, C V Dandekar, S D Desai, R N Deshmukh, M D Gajab, B M Joshi, V M Lala, L B Malkani, V D Mandre, D R Mody, T D Panchmia, J T Fatwa E J Saldanha, K K Salkade, O K Sayed, C P Shah, D S Joshi S D Akki, D S Rajadhyaksha, M S Bhandarkar, D V Desai, S N Joshi J G Karnik, D C Press, S V Samant, A F Santos, P M Shah, N S Deshpande, V V Dharwadkar, R S Mudbidri, R K Sathe, Kashi Tryambak Athavale, D R Kinikar, T Y Kulkarni, V S Kolatkar, M F Husaini, G S Awate, V S Devadhar, B B Gosavi, D V Ghate, V B Joshi, V V Kanade, W B Limaye, R D Mody, P D Nagarkatti, S V Tambe, C P Mehta, K B Pujara H M Trivedi, R S Bakshi, G G Shah, N P Shah, K K Ajwani, K R. Hirani, W D Mansharamani, T P Nachnani, J V Nathani, H B Thadhani, P G Vachhani, N G Gokhale, L T Bhatla.

A "squeeze" at Stamford Bridge in mail week, when Middlesborough met Chelsea. The photo shows a Middlesborough back sandwiched between Galla cher of Chelsea and Gibson his own goalkeeper.

HIGH COURT RE-OPENS

Justices Barlee And Mirza Resume After H[illegible]y

The Bombay High Court reopened on Monday after the October vacation.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Mirza who have returned from leave assumed charge of their office. Mr. N. J. Wadia and Mr. P. B. Shingne who filled their temporary vacancies during the last term have now reverted to their original posts.

Mr. Wadia as a District Judge, and the latter as the Government pleader on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

NAZIS IN PASSION PLAY

Servant Girl In Role Of Virgin Mary

An Oberammergau report says that the actors who will participate in next year's jubilee performance of the famous Passion Play were elected there on Oct. 17. Many of them wore Nazi uniform.

Miss Annie Rudz, who is to play the part of the Virgin Mary, has returned here from England, where she was a domestic servant about a year ago.

The part of Christ will be taken by Alois Lang, who played the part in the 1930 production. Judas Iscariot will be played by Hans Zwink, a newcomer, and Pontius Pilate by Melthior Breitsamter, who also had that part in 1930.

LAND REVENUE MUST BE REDUCED

Thana Demands Concession Of Three Annas To Be Made Permanent

(From Our Corresponden.)

THANA, Nov. 6.

The Working Committee of the landholders and Agriculturists of the Thana district met in a conference yesterday afternoon in the Municipal hall at Kalyan, Mr. Shankerrao Zungarao (M.L.C.) presiding.

Prominent among those present were Mr. M. M. Karbhari, (M.L.C.) and Mr. Govindrao Vartak, president of the Thana District Local Board.

In all about twelve resolutions were passed protesting against the land revenue policy of the Government. One resolution recommended that the concession of three annas in a rupee granted for two years be made permanent. The other urged reduction in the present assessment in view of the fall in the prices of rice, etc. A deputation was appointed to wait on Sir Gulam Hussein Hidaytulla, the revenue member of the Government of Bombay, to put forward the case of the landholders and agriculturists before the Government.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH

A verdict of death due to accidental burns was returned by the Coroner's jury on Monday at the inquest held over the body of a three-year old boy.

It appears that Gangaram the boy was bathed by his mother on Saturday morning and leaving the child in the kitchen near the segree the mother went to bathe. Meanwhile, the boy's clothes caught fire while he was playing near the segree and sustained severe burns all over the body. He was immediately removed to the hospital where he died.

EIGHT ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Dacoity & Arson In Thana Village Marwaris' Houses

From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 6.

The trial of Chandrya Changya and ten others, including two Muslims, who were charged with dacoity and arson at the Thana Sessions Court, concluded late on Saturday evening. The jury found eight of the accused guilty of the charges brought against them, while the three accused (second, ninth and tenth) were found not guilty.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, Additional Sessions Judge, accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury, acquitted those three accused and convicted the rest. The first and the last accused were sentenced to seven year's rigorous imprisonment, while the remaining six accused were awarded four years' hard labour. All of them were directed to be bound over to keep the peace for a period of one year, after release.

The approver was pardoned by the crown.

MARWARIES LOOTED.

The case for the prosecution was that dacoity and arson were committed at Ghansholi, a village about six miles from Thana in the small hours of the morning of March 24 last. The houses of three Marwari money lenders of the village were looted by the dacoits and their account books, documents and other papers were set ablaze after collecting them at a central place. Joharmul Budhaji, the complainant, was seriously injured, having received about 20 injuries on his person, including a severe cut on the palm of the hand. The dacoits, who decamped before day-break, were arrested after one month from the neighbouring villages. A gun a knife and little stolen property were recovered by the police.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, assistant public prosecutor for Thana, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Y. M. Rege defended the first eight accused. Mr. K. N. Kotwal the ninth and tenth; and Mr. R. M. Chitnes the eleventh accused.

HINDU CONTRACTOR ACQUITTED OF CHEATING

Insurance Company's Charge Fails Because Doctors Differ In Their Opinions

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered the acquittal of Bhana Valji Mistry, a Hindu Building Contractor who stood charged under Section 420 I.P.C. with having cheated the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society in respect of two Insurance Policies for Rs. 10,000 each between 15th June 1931 and 26th August 1931.

The prosecution alleged that the accused took out two policies of Rs. 10,000 each dated 28th June 1931. That the answers given to the questionnaire were not correct and the accused had failed to disclose that he had symptoms of "T.B."

Mr. John S. R. Spelman, the manager of the Insurance Department of Graham and Co., received certain information and as a result of inquiries made by him, he instituted the present case.

DOCTOR'S FINDING

For the prosecution Dr. V. L. Parmar deposed that the accused had been examined by him in the beginning of 1931. The accused had complained of coughing blood and on X-ray Photo was taken by him, he found that his suspicion that the accused was suffering from tuberculosis was confirmed. The Insurance company had made certain inquiries from him and he had written to them a confidential report.

The accused denied that at the time he insured his life with the Norwich Life Insurance Society he was suffering from tuberculosis.

"ENGINEERED BY ENEMIES"

He alleged that the case was engineered by his enemies and that the evidence of Dr. V. L. Parmar should not be accepted as he was a friend of his maternal uncle with whom he is at present on inimical terms as a result of some litigation.

DOCTORS DIFFER

The defence called Dr. P. T. Patel, L.R.C.P., M.D., (London) who stated that the evidence of Drs. Parmar and Antia to the effect that the accused was suffering from "T.B." if accepted, the patient would not have recovered from such a disease in so short a time.

Dr. B. B. Yodh, who was called by the Court, stated that in his records he did not find any entry standing in the name of Dr. Parmar or the accused that the sputum of the accused had been examined early in 1931.

In fact, when Dr. Parmar asked him to give a duplicate as the original report was misplaced by Dr. Parmar, he had informed him that there was no card in his file showing that he examined the sptum of the accused.

INQUIRIES MADE

The Head Clerk of the Insurance Co., Mr. Gimi was examined for the defence. He stated that Mr. Dalal, a Solicitor, accompanied the uncle of the accused when they came to the office and offered some information in connection with the two policies issued to the accused. They alleged that the accused had cheated the company into believing that the accused's health was good and offered to give the true state of affairs provided the company took out proceedings against the accused.

The Manager was consulted and as a result of the information given at the time, inquiries were set afoot and the C.I.D. were informed by the company.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused. Mr. Mankar conducted the prosecution.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH DISEASE AND MEDICINE

COOKING FOR HEALTH

How To Prepare A Well-Balanced Meal

(By Sarma K. Lakshman, B.A., B. L., N.D., Author of "Practical Nature Cure," Pudukotah).

The readers of these articles on Natural Hygiene must have noted the frequent reference to 'positive' diet, conservative cooking and simplicity of meals. I have shown that diet is both preventive and curative. The practical methods of applying these principles have been explained by me in "Practical Nature-Cure."

COMPOSITE ROTI.

I propose to describe in this article one of the methods of preparing a hygienic meal, which find a place in that book. The food so prepared is called "composite roti." It differs from the customary roti in being anti-constipative, because it is well-balanced and, therefore, sufficiently positive, and suitable for nearly all possible cases, where any diet is permissible—that is, where fasting is not immediately and imperatively necessary.

Ordinary roti is made out of wheat-flour alone. The rice-eating people of the South, who are unaccustomed to the use of wheat are unable to adopt a roti-diet; they find that it constipates; the reason is that pure wheat roti is ill-balanced, and, therefore, more or less negative. Even if the roti is made out of wholemeal wheat-flour, it does not agree. Wheat is more nourishing than rice; hence it naturally upsets the stomach of a rice-eater. But if it be eaten with an extra large quantity of rightly cooked vegetables. it will agree with every-one.

REQUIREMENTS OF HYGIENIC DIET.

But there is a better way of preparing roti, which will result in a diet of an almost ideal quality. Strictly natural diet must fulfil the following requirements.

First, it must be single; that is, its ingredients must be combined into a single preparation, which can be eaten alone, by itself, as the sole food at the time. It must enable the follower to escape the complexity, that is the bane of digestion. It must, that is to say, allow the eater, if he is sufficiently in earnest for health, to be content to eat a single course and to forego further eating until the body gets ready for the next meal.

Secondly, it must be a complete and balanced diet. The ingredients must be so chosen and mixed, as to give a sufficiently positive character to the diet. This, we know, implies that the quantity of grain-substance used must be less than that of the vegetables; vegetables are the main reliance for the organic salts—vitamines (?)—which impart to the food a positive character—that is, enable the vital organs to dispose of the wastes and keep down the load of pathogenic matter. Negative food is that which is, anyhow, poor in these salts, and is, therefore, likely to result in wastes, that cannot be promptly eliminated; the wastes so retained are the soil, in which the so-called disease-germs are almost sure to breed and multiply, for without the proper germ-food, the germs cannot gain a foothold inside the body, and diseases become possible only through the excess of pathogenic substance.

INGREDIENTS.

Thirdly, the ingredients chosen must be mutually agreeable; incongruous food-stuffs must not be united. As a rule, ripe fruits do not agree with grains. But this is the case only where the grains are made into roti or otherwise cooked, and eaten with fruits; if the fruit be mixed intimately with the wholemeal flour of wheat or any other grain, and then roti is made of the mixture, then there is no digestive disturbance, especially if the meal is strictly simple. Thus a roti of wheat and ripe plantains is wholesome.

Fourthly, the food must be prepared in such a form, as to compel mastication. We have seen that mastication has a twofold value; it limits the amount of the food eaten, and it ensures a good start for the digestive process. The best process of preparing food for this purpose, is baking.

Fifthly, the mode of cooking must be non-violent; it must not result in destruction of the organic salts, which are, I think, the real vitamines. When the food-substance is made into fairly thin cakes, and then baked, the time taken for the cooking is so short, that no loss of food-values can take place; food so prepared is called roti. Hence rotis are the best cooked food for all seekers of health.

THE METHOD.

If vegetable and wheat flour be used, then the first thing is to select the proper vegetable. Green vegetables, such as the serpent-gourd, field-beans, cluster-beans, cumpkins of both kinds, the cucumbers and the like are excellent. Also greens or edible herbs are suitable; the garden spinach, called keerai in Tamil, "shak" in Hindi, is a highly positive food. The vegetable or green herb must be washed and then cut into very small pieces, and then crushed or pounded to a paste in a stone-mortar or otherwise, or the vegetable may be grated; then the flour must be added, and the mixture well kneaded into dough. just enough flour must be added, to make a soft dough. This is spread thinly and evenly on a plantain leaf, previously lubricated with little ghee, and transferred to an iron pan or 'tava' on the fire; and then covered with a lid or cover. The fire must not be too brisk. When the roti is baked on the underside, it should be turned over and baked again. The rotis should be not thicker than one-eighth of an inch. No ghee should be added during baking.

This roti must be eaten alone. If preferred, a little fresh ghee may be smeared on the rotis after they are baked. If the eater prefers it, he may drink a cup or more of fresh buttermilk, to make up the bulk he thinks he needs.

Other methods of preparing hygienic diet are described in Chapter VI of "Practical Nature-Cure."

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Secretary Of State Not To Interfere With India's Demand For Reciprocity?

It is believed that the chances of the Secretary of State either vetoing or interfering with the progress of the Indian Medical Council Bill are now slight, says the New Delhi correspondent of the "Hindu."

It would appear that the Government of India have made a very strong recommendation to the Secretary of State and have given him a detailed view of their own feeling in the matter and the volume of public opinion for the Bill as it came out amended in the Select Committee and the intense desire of the Indian legislatures to get the Bill through in the teeth of considerable opposition.

The Government have, it is understood, further requested the Secretary of State to see that the question of reciprocity is carefully gone into and to request the British Medical Council to see to the reasonableness of the Indian proposals as contained in the Bill which was passed by the Assembly during its last sessions in Simla.

It may be recalled that at the time of the passing of the Bill, Sir Fazli Hussain, the Member-in-Charge of the Bill, in the course of a private meeting with party leaders, envisaged the possibility of the Secretary of State vetoing the Bill pending the White Paper proposals and invited party leaders to say whether in view of the Joint Committee's re-opening the whole question later, the House would like to drop the consideration of the Bill at that stage or whether the House would take the risk of passing the Bill and risk the prospect of veto on the part of the Secretary of State.

The Assembly had chosen to pass the Bill as it stood.

BATHS AS TREATMENT

"Just A Water Cure" Is Alike One Of The Safest And The Best; Harmless And Very Effective

"Just a water doctor," was a little nurse pupil called, who went home on her first vacation, enthusiastic about helping the sick And what a lot of folks were sick with fever! The student nurse did not know the cause but she did know what to do for fever in general, and she set about doing it.

A mere girl she was, but her procedures looked so simple it was hard to inspire confidence in baths as treatment."

And that is not the first time or place, either, where folks have looked with doubt and disfavor upon baths, especially cold baths in case of fever.

"Just a water cure" is alike one of the safest and the best; harmless, and very effective observes Dr. Rebecca Parish, writing in the "Philippines Herald."

Hydrotherapy, is an attractive term, isn't it. It is the art of treating disease by means of water. We have hydroplanes, and hydraulic power, why not adopt hydrotheraphy?

The father of modern hydrotherapy is Dr. Wilhelm Winternitz now an old man, professor emeritus of the University of Vienna. Dr. Baruch the leading advocate and highest authority in U. S., on this use of water, says that to Dr. Winternitz, medical science owes nearly all it knows about the scientific use of water—how does that sentence sound? "Scientific use of water"

This old man wrote 200 books and monographs on the subject, did research, and was a great teacher, and created the first hydrotherapeutic clinic in Vienna at his own expense That shows the faith he had in it all.

UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES:

The conditions in which water is a useful therapeutic agent, are almost unlimited, because it may be used as ice, water, or steam. It may be given internally, hot or cold. And applied externally, hot or cold, in baths, packs, stupes, sprays irrigations, and in bags, tubes, and coils.

It may serve, according to the method of application, as a nerve sedative or stimulant, a heart stimulant a means of altering the circulation, a stimulant to the skin—producing perspiration. A laxative, a control for bleeding a counterirritant, and a general tonic. Every one knows the use of cold water, to reduce fever.

EXTERNAL USE, THEREFORE:

We are speaking about baths as treatment. Always, common cleanliness and refreshing are understood, and left out of the question, as we are considering treatment.

The external application of water, at or near the temperature of the skin produces no effect beyond refreshing. All benefit depends upon the difference in the temperature of the water and the skin, and the good done, varies with the amount of difference. Therefore, when water is mentioned as a therapeutic agent, it is assumed to be hot or cold enough to produce some effect.

ACTION.

Cold, heat and an impact against the skin, are all irritants to the sensitive little nerves which have their endings in the skin. Then by reflex action the nerve centers are stimulated and a general improvement follows in the organs and tissue of the body.

These same factors especially cold, cause the tiny blood vessels to contract, sending more blood to the large arteries, and increasing the force of the heart; when the cold or other cause is removed the little capillaries (smallest blood vessels), dilate, then they are rapidly filled with blood, and a redness, or glow of the skin result. This is known as the 'Reaction' and is proof of the normal surface circulation.

The degrees of stimulation and reaction of baths, vary with: 1st. temperature of the water; 2nd. duration of the bath; 3rd, the extent of surface treated; 4th. the force of the impact or application; 5th the susceptibility of the patient; 6th, the amount of friction (or rubbing), during and after the treatment by bathing.

NEEDS FOR CURATIVE BATHS.

There are many conditions requiring hydrotherapeutic baths. Remember, neither baths, nor medicines really cure. They only relieve certain conditions, lessen certain symptoms, and make it possibile for nature to restore the patient to normal.

Special necessities require special treatment. Water treatment has been found to meet these needs.

Various fevers, can be controlled best, and more safely, by the application of cold. In the neighborhood of large blood vessels, cold is applied and mechanically and really cools, the hot stream as it passes. We remember, do we not, that the fever is in tthe blood? And that it is better to cool the blood itself, than to depress the heart as can so easily be done but with such danger?

In nervous conditions, with restlessness and high excitement, the warm bath acts as a sedative, and quiets the patient. Frequently a continuous bath is advisable.

Colds and congestions are very definitely remedied by hot baths which produce perspiration.

Fretful, sick, uncomfortable children are soothed and helped by the cool sponge, or tepid bath. Remember, that frequently we do as much for the disease by making the patient comfortable as by treating the sickness itself, more definitely. This is especially true in sick children.

VARIOUS KINDS OF BATHS.

Sponge baths, sheet or bed bath ice cap or poultice, compresses, warm, tepid or hot baths Hot pack, cold pack hot air or vapor bath. Alcohol bath

Then there are special baths for special purposes. Mustard, salt, soda bicarbonate bran, starch. And of course various localities claiming medicinal values, advertise their Mud Packs."

All baths for trtaiment, must be chosen wisely.

Cold baths being of such great importance in health as well as illness need special consideration.

The purpose of cold baths in any form, is stimulation. Their use in fevers, increases the patient's power of resistance by stimulating the nerves and heart—only incidentally, indeed, are they given to reduce the fever though we always say so.

The regulation of the temperature of the water, and the use of friction are of great importance in such cases, for without a good reaction, these baths are a distinct harm.

It is also essential that the patient be thoroughly warm before the bath, that the bath be given in a warm room and in the case of bed patients, that cold cloths or ice should be kept to the head.

Cold baths are given:

1. To bed patients in the form of sponge baths, and wet packs.
2. In tubs of pouring water from pitchers over the patient

(Continued on Page 9).

ORISSA FLOOD RELIEF

Funds Urgently Needed To Relieve Widespread Distress

Under the auspices of the Orissa Flood Relief Committee a medical relief centre has been started at its main distribution came at Jharpara, a place about 17 miles from Cuttack and where in an area of about 7 miles radius there are no other institutions like it. Though officially I was to work in this area from the 1st October, I was compelled to come down here on the 15th September for medical relief on an urgent appeal from the person in charge of this centre. In the course of this mnth I have tried to come in close touch with the villagers as much as I could not the necessity of such an institution in this area has compelled me to throw this appeal to the generous public, as the Orissa Flood Relief Committee might feel overburdened to meet all its demands

The sanitary condition of villages after the flood can hardly be guessed unless they once see the place with their own eyes. Weeds, herbs and trees having sudden come under water, and the human and animal excreta being mixed with them they are giving forth such an offensive small that it is scarcely possible to walk in the village paths without a kerchief protecting the nostrils. Naturally as a result of this and as a result of stagnation of filthy water in thanks and pools, mosquitos are breeding by millions. Weakened in vitality for want of proper food and seldom able to protect themselves from damp and child for want of proper clothing, the poor people now are hardly able to resist the diseases, and fall easy victims to it.

Cholera has taken its toll. It still persists in some villages where such outbreaks are almost natural in this part of the year, but this year people are so much panic stricken that they are falling victim to death from sheer failure of heart at the appearance of symptous of the disease.

Upto the 14th October, the total number of out-door patients has gone to 601, of which most are cases of typical after-flood diseases, such as dysentry, influenza, bronchitis, pnumonia, etc. This pretty big number is I believe, enough to convince people of the necessity of the existence of a field dispensary. Along with it, a small indoor hospital

(Continued on page 9)

INFLUENCE OF TEETH ON HEALTH

(From A Correspondent)

How often doctors are heard to remark that no treatment they can suggest is likely to be effective unless, the patient has the teeth seen to properly. It is generally recognised to-day that many diseases are definitely caused by poisons set up in the mouth and by the bacteria always present in very large numbers in the uncared-for mouth. Teeth are caused to decay by the acids formed from decaying food. Decaying food, too, forms a wonderful breeding medium for the fifty-odd different forms of bacteria which have been isolated in the neglected mouth. The prevention of both decayed teeth and the rapid multiplication of injurious bacteria is, however, a simple matter. The complete removal of all food particles and rendering the mouth unsuitable for bacteria breeding is all that is necessary.

Dental powders and pastes are quite suitable for polishing the surface of the teeth, but they are not merely so effective as a first-class mouth wash. Being liquid, a mouth wash flushes all particles of food from between the teeth and penetrates to every part of the mouth. But much of the success of a wash depends upon its preparation. One which can be strongly recommended is Odol.

Odol is reliable, because its antiseptic properties are lasting and so not only destroys the bacteria at the moment of application, but for hours afterwards, and yet does not effect the most tender or delicate gums. Odol stands alone on account of its remarkable lasting antiseptic qualities.

An interesting test was carried out recently to indicate the valuable properties possessed by this mouth wash. This test demonstrated that in a comparatively clean mouth not cleaned with Odol the proportion of bacteria present were as follows:: ¼ hours, 150; ½ hour, 200; 2½ hours, 3,200; and 4 hours, 25,600. In a mouth cleaned with Odol there were proportionately 32 bacteria present in ¼ hour; 40 in ½ hour; 117 in 2½ hours; and 188 in 4 hours. A remarkable diminution.

Tooth decay can be largely prevented and the multiplication of harmful bacteria almost eliminated by the use of Odol mouth wash every morning and evening. The twice daily Odol habit is the simplest, easiest and most reliable way of guarding against those diseases which are due to the bad condition of the teeth. For this reason it is strongly recommended by many medical and dental practitioners.

The condition of the permanent teeth is largely affected by the state of the milk teeth. This suggests that regular attention to the teeth with Odol is advisable from babyhood onwards. Parents should bear this in mind, because they can save their children a considerable amount of unnecessary pain and improve their general health by taking these simple steps to preserve the teeth in the early years of life.

Two out of three people of twenty-eight have or need one or more false teeth. All those with artificial dentures will find a selection of Odol the finest liquid in which to steep them overnight. It does not damage the vulcanite or metal.

"Leprosy Not A Contagious Disease"

Specialist Deputed By French Govt. Reports Results Of His Investigations In Tahiti

"Leprosy is not a contagious disease. I would rather shake a hundred lepers' hands than take the blast of one sneeze in the face."

This was one of many observations made to the "Chicago Daily Tribune" (Paris Edition), by Dr. J. M. Le Mee upon his return from Tahiti, where he was sent by the French Government with two assistants to investigate leprosy. Dr. Le Mee is Chief of Service of the George Blumenthal Pavilion at the Necker Hospital and Hopital des Enfants Malades in Paris, and a member of the American Hospital staff.

"It seems strange, doesn't it, that I, a nose specialist, should be sent by the Government to study leprosy conditions?" said Dr. Le Mee. "Well, the reason is that the germs of leprosy are in the nose.

"The leprosy germ is exactly like that of tuberculosis. You can't see any difference under the microscope. Perhaps, they 'are' the same germ, the difference between them being that one, that of leprosy, comes from the ground and the tuberculosis germ from the air. The condition of nose and throat in leprosy is similar to that in tuberculosis.

"Laprosy is probably communicated to humans through the feet. People who always wear shoes rarely if ever catch it.

"As to contagion from man to man, it has never been proved. During my investigation in the leprosy colony Orofara in Tahiti I happened across cases of four women, all normal and free from the disease, who had lived with their leprous husbands, two of them six years, one 10 years, and the fourth 17 years. There were also cases of two young men whose trouble had been wrongly diagnosed as leprosy and who lived for five years in a lepers' colony without getting the disease.

As for a sneeze, it may contain anything from meningitis germs to pneumonia, not forgetting diphtheria and influenza.

"There are houses on Tahiti which are marked 'taboo' because lepers have lived in them. They are dangerous not for the lepers in them or who were in them, but for the leprosy in them."

Dr. Le Mee's conviction that leprosy is not transferable from human to human leads him to take a stand against compulsory segregation of lepers, which obtains in certain parts of France as in certain States of the United States. Louisiana, for example. In New York, on the other hand, there are some 150 or 200 lepers going about unrestricted. Paris also has a few lepers, none forced to leave his home for any colony or hospital.

AMERICANS DIFFERENT.

Le Mee made a comparison between the French leper colony on Tahiti and the American one at Colville, Louisiana.

"The Tahiti colony is a normal village," he said. "It has all the functions of a village—head man, police force, shopkeepers and the rest. All the roles are filled by lepers. That helps the afflicted to keep their minds off their disease. Those who can, work, and thereby keep reasonably happy.

"At Colville, the American colony, on the other hand prevails the American idea that the lepers, being sick, are to be treated as patients and must not work. So, although the medical side of the colony is superb and the comforts and amusements of the 300-odd inmates leave nothing to be desired, they are inclined to think too much about their disease.

"They get out a newspaper of their own, for instance, and its pages are filled almost exclusively with news and articles concerning leprosy.

"A golden mean between the superior medical excellence of Colville with the normality of the much less well equipped Tahiti colony is desirable."

Dr. Le Mee also advocates an international society to combat leprosy and to care for the leprous.

"It is a subject that doesn't appeal much to doctors," he remarked.

Dr. Le Mee and one of his assistants, Dr. S.G. Mazarakis, after a month in Tahiti, returned by leisurely stages across the United States, studying the situation there. Dr. A. Pugnaire, the other assistant, remained to clear up some loose ends of the survey. Both Pugnaire and Mazarakis are Dr. Le Mee's assistants at the Bluementhal Pavilion.

DEATH FOR THE INCURABLE

Nazi Minister Seeks Legalisation Of Euthanasia

Euthanasia—bringing about the painless death of an incurable patient—is proposed by the Prussian Minister of Justice in a memorandum prepared in connection with the revision of the German legal code.

The memorandum stipulates that euthanasia would only be allowed on the certificate of two official doctors and one private doctor that the patient is an incurable and that it is the patient's own request. The act would only be carried out by a registered and certified doctor.

In certain isolated instances it is proposed that the immediate relatives of a patient can make application when the patient is not in a position to do so.

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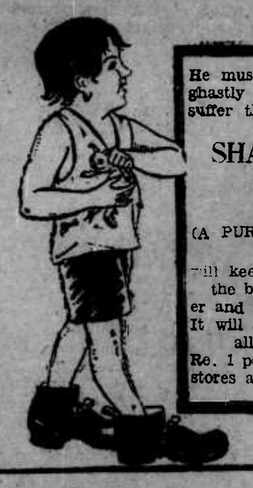

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1933

COMMON DANGER

The Kathiawar States People's Convention, held at Amreli on Sunday and Monday, has the noteworthy distinction of being organised in State territory, a distinction not possessed by many such conferences. This fact speaks for the determination of the Kathiawar States people to carry on their agitation in the States themselves and also for the reasonableness of the Prince concerned in not forbidding his subject's conferences. If the former's example is followed by the States people in general, in spite of any risks involved, it will be a great advantage gained; and agitation thereafter among the masses will be real and effective. On special occasions it may be expedient to hold States people's conferences in British India, but as a rule they ought to be held in the States themselves.

EXPOSURE OF W. P.

Mr. Abhyankar's presidential address at the Amreli Convention is an able, learned, if needlessly lengthy, performance. It is a thorough exposure of the spurious type of Federation that is being devised by the British Government and the Princes. These two parties are busy safeguarding their undeserved privileges for all times. But the States people themselves, who form the States, who in the last analysis are the sovereign body, whose taxes fill the State exchequers, get absolutely nothing, as if they had no status whatsoever in the Federal scheme.

While the Princes are striving mighty hard to get more power in the Federal Legislature than they deserve, they are not prepared to guarantee any real representation to their subjects. This feature of the scheme is so patently unconscionable that it does not need any learning to bring home to the people its reprehensible character. It is the first duty of the people in every State to denounce such a scheme before it is complete and ready to be forced upon them.

WRONG TO BRITISH INDIA.

The Federal scheme is a wrong to British Indians as well as to the States people. As the so-called representatives of the States are to be only the subservient nominees of the Princes, who in their turn are to be controlled by the Viceroy, the State votes will more than replace the official bloc. These together with the votes of the Europeans and other allied interests will make the new bureaucracy at least as impregnable as is the present, the outward forms of democracy only tempting and demoralising the weaker elements among the elected representatives in the Legislature. The whole scheme may conceivably weaken the present movement in British India towards full-blooded democracy and may even retard it in the States, as they are being made proof against all democratic repercussions from British India.

WRONG ADVICE.

The proposed scheme, therefore, is a common danger both to British India and the States and needs to be resisted by both in a concerted manner. It is altogether wrong advice that is given to the States people by some leaders that they should for the present be rather quiescent and trust to their Rulers and British Indians to come to a settlement, after which it will be easier for them to swim with the democratic tide coming from British India. As the Princes are not prepared to guarantee any representation to their subjects, it will be dishonourable for British India to come to a settlement with the Princes on these terms. And if the Princes' minimum terms are accepted, they will cripple democracy in British India, who will find it mighty hard to help the States people in their fight against their Ruler's autocracy. Now is the time for all Indians, including the States people, to unite and agitate in all possible ways for their birthright, Swaraj. Political conferences are useful or useless as they help or fail to help such united agitation.

Justice In Bombay

There is no special feature in the report on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for 1932. Though there was an unprecedented economic depression there was more litigation throughout the Presidency and there were also more criminal cases. In Bombay, however, both the High Court and the Small Causes Court suffered, and there were comparatively fewer cases during the year. Curiously enough there is a large number of old pending suits in the High Court,—two are nine years old, five are eight years old, 30 are seven years old, 263 are six years old, 407 cases are five years old, 295 four years old and so on. This is a regrettable state of affairs, and the Government should induce the High Court to minimise the delay as much as possible. No doubt there are other suits in other parts of the world which have been going on for scores of years bringing grist to the mill of lawyers, but that does not make it less scandalous, whatever the cause of this inordinate delay.

In the mofussil there was an increase in the number of civil suits by over 8,509, and the total amount involved came to a little over Rs. 535 lakhs, an increase of nearly 30 lakhs. East Khandesh is the most litigious district in the Presidency, and Kolaba comes last with only 3,100 cases in the year. The Report states that there was a slight loss on the upkeep of the High Court, though the figures show a slight net profit. The Bombay Small Causes Court also suffered owing to the economic condition and there were 5,361 fewer suits brought there during the year.

There was an increase in the number of criminal offences in the Presidency during the year by 3,108 over last year, though it is not an appreciable figure. The same conditions obtained in the City of Bombay generally. As many as persons 16,165 were given imprisonment, 82,360 were fined, 12 persons forfeited their property, 183 were given whipping and 3,807 were ordered to give security.

What concerns us most is the large number of cases where whipping was given by the magistrates the total coming to 183. We are aware that the administration is a firm believer in the efficacy of whipping. We have often written on the subject and we have no desire to repeat our arguments But the Government ought to realise that whipping as a punishment has failed to reform victims, and India is not going to be an exception to the rule. With the widening of the scope of this form of punishment, no doubt in years to come, in cases of communal trouble, we shall have more of these sentences. Unless the public conscience is roused against this brutal punishment, we are afraid it will continue to be on the statute book. In the first place public opinion has to be educated, as at present there are many who believe that whipping is a panacea for curing all kinds of criminals. Whipping as a matter of fact creates more and worse criminals.

Danger To Public Health

According to the Census report Bombay Presidency, including Aden, has got 41 lepers per one lakh of population, while Madras has 71. Burma has got the largest number of lepers and its proportion is 76 per lakh of population. The report is careful to state that the figures are not very accurate. The Census Superintendent of Bombay was good enough to write that the "leprosy returns in the Bombay Presidency vary in accuracy probably from within two-thirds to one-tenth of the truth." All that we need point out is that the Census figures are not a reliable guide, and that the disease is more common than is found in the returns. Leprosy is on the increase, and in the absence of any stringent measures adopted by the Government every day it is spreading in all directions.

Madras naturally is doing more for the lepers, who are to be found in that Presidency in larger numbers than in Bombay, than other Provinces, and on Saturday last Leper Day was observed in that city, though we do not know how much was collected for the benefit of the poor sufferers. In Bombay little has been done for these unfortunates, and it is time for the citizens to gird up their loins and relieve the misery of these people. We see in almost every Bombay street lepers sprawling on the footpaths, rubbing shoulders with passers-by and coming into close contact with them in various ways. Since the last year or two more lepers are to be seen in the city at all times of the day, the Police accepting their presence as a matter of course. Is it not possible to do something for these men—either by putting them in an asylum or a hospital? We are aware that the accommodation in Bombay asylums is limited and that the lepers prefer a free life, to confinement in a hospital.

Whatever may be the case, the time has come for some steps to be taken immediately to remove these men from the public streets either to hospitals or asylums for they are a grave danger to the health of the citizens. The increase in leprosy throughout the country comes to 44.2 over the last decennium, while the population has increased only by 10.6 per cent. In the Calcutta Leprosy Conference in March last it was pointed out by Dr. I. Santra that "all the facts that we have in our possession tend to show that the best way to avoid leprosy is to keep away from the leper" and he "advocated rigid isolation" of the lepers.

America has been able to minimise the incidence of this disease in the Philippines by isolating the lepers, by passing a stringent law to that effect. It was stated that in nearly 70 per cent. of the cases the source of disease has been traced to infection. In face of this, are not the lepers in this City a danger to the public health? We are aware neither the Municipality nor the Police are in a position to isolate, or in the alternative to remove the lepers. But such legislation is absolutely necessary and the time has come for some such enactment, otherwise the disease will go on spreading without any check on it.

Press Views

Unconvincing

The Bombay Government's refusal to grant permission for the cremation of the remains of Mr. V. J. Patel is graceless and ill-advised. The reasons which it has urged in its communique are absolutely unconvincing. To our knowledge there was never any complaint or rumour at the time of, or subsequent to, the cremation of Mr. Tilak's remains to perturb the Government's equanimity. There is no reason why the Government should object to a memorial at the place in honour of Mr. V. J. Patel, but if the Government so desires, it can at least sanction the cremation subject to that condition.

Servants Or Spies ?

It is not merely in India that the position of ministers 'vis a vis' the Public Services is one of virtual impossibility. The same story comes from Ceylon where the Minister for Agriculture and Lands in a recent outspoken speech in the State Council complained that "officers of State had been put in such a position that instead of acting as advisers to the Ministers they were more or less detectives and spies, who conveyed to the Governor what was taking place and added that Ministers were bullied daily." If ministers in Indian Provinces were as outspoken as this Ceylon Minister one would hear the same complaint in India. In point of fact the so-called direct access of members of the Public Services to the Governor makes the position of ministers utterly intolerable. And yet this is the very positon which is being sought to be perpetuated and strengthened in the new Constitution under which responsibility for the government of India is to be ostensibly placed on the Legislatures, Central and Provincial. What a huge mockery!—"Tribune."

Lesson From Malta

The most recent events reported from Malta have a lesson to convey to students of the proposals of constitutional reform relating to India. The reservations and safeguards which are but another name for the White Paper scheme are likely to operate in this country in the same manner in which the restrictions on the powers of the responsible Government of Malta have operated. The Secretary of State acting through the Governor-General and the Governors will be the real authority and whenever he is resious that something must be done in a particular manner he can, and very probably will see to it that his wishes are respected. His attitude can be one of "I am Sir Oracle and 'when I ope my mouth, let no 'dog bark.' If there be ministers with a different notion of their respons'bility, who as self-respecting men, will refuse to toe the line, they will be dismissed. So, Malta conveys a warning to India. —"Leader."

KATHIAWAR FEDERAL SCHEME

Princes And People Should Sit Together And Work

By S. R. JANI, Bar-at-Law.

Till now to my knowledge no definite and concrete proposals have been put forward by the people of Indian States. They have vehemently stated by way of resolutions that their fundamental rights should be protected and that they should be directly represented in the federal legislative bodies on elective basis; but they have not yet shown the practical scheme by which they will be satisfied in their demands.

They want their due share in the administration of the Federal Government and at the same time they want their rulers to rule them constitutionally and not like absolute and irresponsible monarchs.

WANTED A SCHEME

A convention of Kathiawar States' People is being held to consider among other things, the position of the province in the All-India Federation. It is almost certain that for purposes of representation in the Federation many of the smaller states will be grouped together. Kathiawar will be one of these groups.

I suggest to the Convention to appoint a committee to work out a definite scheme; to put the committee's report before the whole body of people for approval; and then to ask for the particular reforms as worked out in the report. The objections of the people should be put very clearly before the Princes and the Paramount Power.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA

Members of the committee should be appointed from among the people who are interested in the administration of the province, who are constitutionalists and who are recognised as leaders by the people. The princes should also be requested to join the committee or to send their representatives to form the committee. The report produced by such a committee will have the support both of the Princes and the people.

In my opinion the constitution of Kathiawar should be worked out on the lines of a British Indian Province so that when the proper time comes for the Princes to join the All-India Federation, Kathiawar will form one of the autonomous units of the United States of India.

NOVEL SCHEME.

It will not be o of place if I venture to suggest a bare outline of a scheme for the consideration of the committee.

There should be two houses of legislature, the upper house consisting of all Princes and the lower one of the people's representatives elected on a popular franchise.

A central Supreme Court of Justice for the province should be established to exercise the residuary, as well as the final appellate jurisdiction on behalf of all the States of Kathiawar. Judges to be appointed and removed by the two houses of legislature jointly.

If need be, a sort of a judicial committee be formed of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Frankly Speaking

A TIMELY WARNING.

The speech made by Captain Eden, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is very significant He complained that a campaign had been started against the Locarno Treaties, though he did not say by whom.

Though he stated that Britain was "bound to help an injured party in case there was a flagrant violation of the undertaking not to go to war or violation of the demilitarization of the Rhineland zone", Britain was the sole judge in such matters,—whether she should go to war at all.

The speech may be a plain warning to Germany that Britain is bound to help France in case the latter needs it.

The new French Cabinet also referred to the strengthening of Anglo-French friendship. This sudden reference to pacts and treaties gives one furiously to think.

Germany has been foolish but that is no reason for going to war against her, after giving her such a long rope all these weary months. The warning, however, is timely.

PETTY!

The petty-mindedness exhibited by local authorities in regard to Indian leaders and all that concerns them is sometimes phenomenal. The Collector of Karachi has refused to sanction the sum of Rs. 150 spent by the Karachi Municipality in giving a welcome address to Dr. Alam, the Muslim leader of the Punjab.

We wonder whether the Collector will also object to the expenditure on similar addresses to Mr. D.R. Jardine, and the Bombay Revenue Member, both of whom were honoured by the Karachi Municipality.

The Collector also objects to the resolutions passed by the Municipality on the occasion of Gandhiji's fast, and one or two other similar motions. It is a pity that these officers cannot transcend petty considerations but must pinprick even such important local bodies as the Karachi Municipality.

A WISE DECISION.

A sub-committee appointed by the Diocesan Council for the Church of England, to consider facilities for developing medical work in the Travancore and Cochin Diocese, in its report raises the important question whether medical aid should be used for getting more converts to Christianity.

The sub-committee, we are glad to say, came to the only honest conclusion that, "while the ministry of healing should be regarded as an essential part of the life and testimony of the Christian Church," it should not be misused by taking advantage of the sufferings of people to impose upon them a new religion.

It is to be hoped that this resolution will be taken to heart by other Christian missions in the country who will not be over-zealous in spreading Christianity by questionable methods.

Only by personal example and exemplary service to suffering humanity can the padres hope to convert people to their religion, and not by coercion in time of need. It is good that the whole question was considered at length, and decided once for all.

DISAPPOINTING RECORD.

The record of work of the Gujarat Provincial Board of the Servants of the Untouchables' Society for the first year of its existence is extremely disappointing.

The published annual report of the Board does not mention a single temple, private or public, thrown open to the Harijans. It mentions some grants for sinking new wells or repairing new ones in certain villages, but it is not clear whether the wells were public ones thrown open to Harijans or were meant only for that community.

In the latter case the wells are not an unmixed blessing as they perpetuate and strengthen the custom which forbids Harijans from using public wells.

The report dwells complacently on the "uplift work" for Harijans. But the Gujarat Board, like many others in the country, has failed to give due attention to uplift or liberalising propaganda among caste Hindus, calculated to teach them to treat Harijans as their equals.

DISGRACEFUL!

The neglect of this essential work has been mainly responsible for the inhuman treatment of Harijans in various places in Gujerat.

Referring to the recent case in which the caste Hindus of a Gujarat village burnt the crops of Harijans only because the latter ventured to draw water from a public well and to another in which the caste Hindus horsewhipped some Harijans for bathing in a public tank, Gandhiji rightly observes that these are only a few of the many assaults which are being committed upon the unfortunate people, but which rarely see the light of day.

Barbarities like these show that uplift work is more urgent among caste Hindu fanatics.

Nor is there a better activity for the S.U.S. Boards than to educate caste Hindus to throw open all public wells and tanks to Harijans.

Readers' Views

INFLAMING COMMUNAL PASSIONS

From Dinkar Rao Dharma.

On Sunday evening Bhai Permanand delivered his first sermon on the Hindu Sangathan in the Girgaum Arya Samaj Mandir. I also attended it. I thought, perhaps after the Wardha pilgrimage, Bhaiji will talk sensibly. He will speak saner things. But I confess I was sorely disappointed. He spoke the same nonsense—the same silly and stupid things that he has been preaching all through. One simply wonders what has happened to this erstwhile revolutionary of the pre-Non-Co-operation days. What has made him so mad and ravening.

Nobody objects to his organising the Hindu Sangathan, though the country only needs 'Hindhi' Sangathan. He has moreover universal support and sympathy in his marauding expedition against the Communal Award and the White Paper. I also wish him every success. But what I want of him is that he must talk relevent things. He must not rave like a "mad Pundit". He must not do or say anything that offend others and that might at any time produce another riot in this beautiful city that is already smauldering with communal fire. What he said about Islam and Christianity provides ample material for such outbursts that must be avoided.

He must also know that Islam and Christianity are as great religions as the Hinduism. They have neither the superstitions nor the untouchability. I am not a religious man. I am not discussing it. But I know and know it for certain that both of them have done more for the amelioration of the suffering humanity than any other religion. Even to-day when Mahatma Gandhi has made himself a "Harijan" and many of his disciples, perhaps having no faith in the individual Satyagraha, are bent upon performing wonders by getting a few temples opened for the poor untouchables, the selfless men and women of Lord Christ are doing more useful things for the Harijans. I am not saying this on hearsay. I have seen them myself all over the country working day and night, mixing up with beggars and chamars, receiving the lepers and despised in the refined temples of their hearts! Sneering at their Lord or Christianity is therefore an act of ungratefulness and at least the venerable Bhaiji must not do that.

Bhaiji also made a fresh revelation about the Hyderabad State. He said that there is a secret rule in existence in that state by which one who converts ten Hindu women to Islam gets reward in shape of service and promotion. I am neither Mulki, nor non-Mulki. I am rather bitterly opposed to the Tsar-like autocracy existing in these native states. The day Lord Willingdon becomes Dalhousie for these Indian despots I will be the first to congratulate him. But in spite of that I am compelled to say that this revelation is nothing but a mischievous lie manufactured by the mal-intent propagandists and no sensible man could possibly believe it. Bhai Parmanand not only believes it but he has even the audacity to preach it. Could atrocity go any farther? As for the other Muslim State I have to say only this much, "Physician heal thyself". And, really Bhaiji would learn more horrible things if he cares to learn what is actually happening in the Hindu Statse. He will do well if he only assumes silence in this respect.

As for the malignant attack on a responsible man like Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, whom Bhaiji holds responsible for the much talked recent case of conversion (Miss Kirpalani) in Sindh it is for the Khilafatists to contradict it. But I believe it is not so.

Bhaiji said many other preposterous things. To reproduce all of them is to inflame the communal fire. One of them, at least should not go unchallenged, and it is that Mahatmaji holds the Muslim community responsible for the failure of the C. D. movement. One cannot believe that Mahatmaji could give expression to any such opinion. If he has done so he is wrong. Or he must at once contradict the mischievous lie. The sooner it is done the better.

Nila Nagini Devi

From "Fair-Dealer."

The unfortunate case of Nila Nagini Devi has evoked considerable vile talk from many correspondents who do scant justice to Gandhiji and his avowed principles of non-violence and chivalry.

We are told, for instance, that Gandhiji's act in allowing Dr. Sharma to requisition police aid was in gross conflict with the principles of non-violence and of chivalry. Allow me to point out that, in the absence of the full facts of the case, your correspondents are not only inviting ridicule upon themselves but do definite injury to the causes that Gandhiji espouses.

It is clear from Gandhiji's statement that Nila Nagini Devi was finding it difficult to bring the "devil" under control despite her sincere attempts to see the "divine light" through the disciplines of the Ashram. It is also clear, that from the time Nila Nagini deserted the Ashram she was not in her right mind and that, as she had herself said, she had become insane. Under the circumstances a "philanthropic institution or an asylum" was the appropriate place for her.

Gandhiji's allowing Dr. Sharma to refuse her entry into his home and, if necessary, to seek police aid to eject her, should be read in conjunction with his other remarks, namely, that she had gone insane. It will then be clear that the police assistance was meant not to molest her nor to inflict any punishment on her, nor even to contravene the principles of non-violence or chivalry —of which your correspondents seem to have a poor conception— but that it was only meant that, as Nila Nagini did not chose to heed the advice given her by Gandhiji or others, those in charge of "law and order" should be requested, in her own interest, to put her in a proper place, namely 'a philanthropic institution or an asylum'. The calling of police does not necessarily presuppose violence or lack of chivalry as your correspondents would have us believe.

To indulge in cheap gibes at Gandhiji on principles of which he himself is the author and which he himself has demonstrated to the world, is but to ignore or, at any rate, to belittle Gandhiji's responsibility in the matter. If your correspondents had simply demanded a statement from Gandhiji in defence of his attitude, one could surely understand them. But to cast aspersions on one's name is a grave violence which they themselves deprecate in such emphatic terms.

APPEAL NOT TO CREATE MORE SPLITS

From M. B. Parulekar

Since the time of Mahatma-Jawahar pourparlers immediately after Pandit Jawaharji's release recently, Congressme have been expectantly watching for the next move for the attainment of the country's goal and awaiting a lead in that direction.

Days after dull days are passing and there appears nothing hopeful in sight. For want of anything more lively, the recent All-Maharashtra Democratic Conference held in Bombay attracted some peoples' attention. Immediately afterwards Sjt. K. F. Nariman's release set others expecting some bombshell from this Bombay hero. And his statement immediately after his release and arrival in Bombay ending with the assurance that "Those who think that Congress is down and can be safely kicked will soon be disillusioned" really helped to infuse a new spirit in them. The Congressmen were thus naturally expecting something new from him to enliven them from the present lull. But his latest exhaustive statement carries us no further than to learn that the authority of the Parent Body—the Congress—must be upheld.

Further we read the denunciations of one party by another and one individual by the other. If we are to find nothing else except denunciations about others from our leaders, we are afraid there will be more and more splits instead of the unity which is so much needed at this critical moment. If instead of seeing what is wrong in others, our leaders will try to find what is common between themselves and others who have the same goal before them—the attainment of independence—and to meet them on those points on which both can agree, a great advance can be made towards achieving what we are so much striving for.

Unity should be our only helm before which other considerations should be treated as minor, otherwise nothing but disaster will be the result.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST CITY MAYOR

Balubhai Reads Charge-Sheet

Javle Explains Before Vacating Chair

City Fathers Vote Addresses To Incoming And Outgoing Governors

The proposed Municipal address to the incoming Governor Lord Brabourne, was subjected to severe criticism by various Councillors in the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday, and several amendments were moved to delete all superfluous platitudes which were, however, all negatived. At last, the address was approved as placed before the House.

The address to the outgoing Governor was passed without any discussion.

After a long time, in the history of the Corporation the Mayor, vacated his chair as a resolution censuring his conduct was moved by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai. The Mayor made a statement before vacating the chair, but Mr. Balubhai Desai moved his resolution all the same. As it was too late to discuss the question, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar who presided on the occasion, adjourned the House till Thursday, when further discussion will be carried on.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that the report of the committee of the Corporation submitting a draft address of welcome to Lord Brabourne, Governor-designate of Bombay, be approved and adopted

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the proposition.

DRAFT ADDRESS.

The draft address is as under:

To.

LORD BRABOURNE,
Governor-Designate of
Bombay.

May it please Your Lordship,

We, the Mayor and members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, offer you a cordial welcome to our City, on your arrival to assume the high office of Governor of this Presidency. We also tender our hearty greetings to Lady Brabourne.

Your Excellency has the privilege of inaugurating your regime on the eve of important Constitutional Reforms. We believe that your parliamentary experience and the knowledge of Indian conditions gained in your capacity of Parliamentary Secretary to the present Secretary of State for India will be of great service in ushering provincial autonomy in our Presidency. In the economic sphere, we are still faced with a difficult and anxious situation. The trade and commerce of the city are at a low ebb: while the textile industry, which is the pride and glory of our City, has passed through a long cycle of depression and has now touched almost the lowest point in its fortunes. We recognise that remedial measures for improving the commerce and industry of our City are mainly outside the purview of the Provincial Government. We, however, hope that the weight and influence attached to your high office will be exerted in the direction of adopting the necessary measures for the revival of our trade and resuscitation of our textile industry.

The fortunes of our Municipality are closely wound up with the trade and industry of our City and our Country. During recent years, the effects of acute depression are being increasingly reflected in our finances. In spite of shrinking revenues and substantial cuts in the grants received by us from Government, our Corporaton has maintained unimpaired the essential services and civic amenities. It was as the result of our adopting a policy of retrenchment and re-organization, even before the general depression in trade began, that we have so far been in a position to maintain our financial equilibrium.

MERGER TOLL.

With the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality, however, we have reached a critical stage. While the beneficial effects of this merger will be felt in future years its immediate result is the enhancement of the financial burden of the Corporation. As a first step towards mitigating this burden, the Government of Bombay have at our request enhanced the local Tobacco Duty and placed the proceeds at our disposal for the specific purpose of meeting the deficits of the Improvement Trust. For making up the balance, they have submitted proposals for the sanction of the Government of India for levying a Terminal Tax on passengers entering or leaving the City. We hope we can rely on Your Excellency's support in expediting legislation for making available to us this additional source of revenue at an early date.

PETROL TAX SHARE.

We also take this opportunity to acquaint Your Excellency with the claim submitted by us to your Government for a due share of the Roads Fund accumulated from the proceeds of the Petrol Tax. The justice of our claim has been endorsed by the Roads Committee appointed by the Government of India and we trust Your Excellency's Government will support our claim.

Although financial stringency has greatly restricted our programme of new works, our Corporation has taken in hand the extension of the drainage system to the northern parts of our City which have not hitherto enjoyed this amenity. It has been the policy of Government to make suitable grants for such projects in the case of important cities like Poona and Ahmedabad and we trust we may receive similar assistance from Your Excellency's Government.

In extending our warm welcome to Lady Brabourne, we assure her that, during her stay in our Presidency, she will find ample scope for welfare work and that her efforts wll receive from the awakened womanhood of our City the fullest response and support.

In conclusion, we beg to express our hope that before very long the new Constitution, which is now in the making, will have yielded fruitful results and that the clouds, political and economic, which still cast their shadows, will have rolled away and once again there will be peace, contentment and prosperity in our City and Presidency.

TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment to delete five lines from the second paragraph, viz: "Your excellency has the privilege of inaugurating your regime on the eve of important constitutional reforms. We believe that your parliamentary experience and knowledge of Indian conditions gained in your capacity of Parliamentary Secretary to the present Secretary of States for India will be of great service in ushering provincial autonomy in our presidency."

Mr. Tairsee said Government had banned politics in municipalities and he hoped the Mayor would not allow the house to indulge in politics. The Government had suspended and threatened several municipalities for indulging in politics and had also interfered with Bombay Municipality. There was no section in the whole country which looked upon the reforms as "important" and he hoped the House would reduce the address to a formal and non-commital one which meant nothing and said nothing.

NOT WORTH IT.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded the amendment and said the White Paper was not worth the paper they were printed on.

The House would make themselves ridiculous if they said things which were not true. On the other hand, they would do a distinct service to the incoming Governor by placing true economic condition of India before him.

MORE AMENDMENTS

Dr. A. Collaco moved another amendment, viz to delete the words "and placed the local tobbaco duty proceeds at our disposal."

As no one seconded the amendment of Dr. Collaco, it dropped.

Mr. L. G. Pradhan moved another amendment to draw the attention of the incoming Governor on the appalling state of the unemployed in the city numbering 50,000 and also to delete to paragraph referring to Lady Brabourne, viz "she will find ample scope for welfare work."

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar moved the third amendment to delete the paragraph which ran as follows:

"Although financial stringency has greatly restricted our programme of new works, our Corporation has taken in hand the extention of the drainage system to the northern parts of our City which have not hitherto enjoyed this amenity. It has been the policy of Government to make suitable grants for such projects in the case of important cities like Poona and Ahmedabad and we trust we may receive similar assistance from your Excellency's Government."

Mr. Koregaokar said if the house were convinced that Government were not going to assist the Corporation, it was no use adopting a begging attitude.

NOT OF CITIZENS

Mr. M. N. Talpade also opposed the address and said it was not the address of the citizens, but of a few individuals.

The Municipal Commissioner said the reforms proposed to give provincial autonomy and therefore they were important. Replying to Mr. Koregaokar, he said whether the Government would help them or not in the matter of drainage system for the north, the address was the surest way to find it out.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin said the incoming Governor did not know anything about the conditions of Bombay. The reply to the address will be prepared by his secretary and he would simply read it out. It was therefore no use depending upon empty promise and build hopes thereon.

"SLAVES OF BOMBAY"

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said so far as there were members in the Corporation who ruined trade and industries of of the country by supportig 1|8 ratio and supporting Lancashire, they need not expect much in the address. He thought the best way to preambie the address was thus: We the slaves of Bombay humbly approach you and so forth.

Mr. Koregaokar's amendment was put to vote and declared lost only four voting for it. Mr. L. G. Pradhan's amendment was supported by only two votes while Mr. Tairsee's amendment five votes in its favour. The original proposition was carried by 35 votes against 12.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai then moved his vote of censure on the Mayor. The Mayor made a lengthy statement in defence of his own conduct after which he vacated the chair and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar was voted to the chair. Dr. M. C. Javle, the Mayor said:—

MAYOR'S DEFENCE

The item now before you has reference to my rulings in connection with the discussion on the question of presentation of a Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes. As this matter refers to me personally I would not like to embarass Councillors by presiding during the discussion on this item. The Act does not permit me to be present at the meeting without being in the Chair and therefore you will excuse me if I make a few observations before I retire and leave the House free to discuss the item as it pleases them.

POLL QUESTION

The first point urged by Mr. Balubhai has reference to my declaring the result of the Poll on the motion for closure without there being a proper report from the Tellers. As you are all aware, the whole difficulty arose out of the fact that Mr. Govindlal, who was one of the Tellers, refused to sign the Poll List after Councillors had signed it. Of course, he ex-

(Continued on Page 8)

Prince Muzzan Ali Bahadur (centre) of Hyderabad and his wife arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by M. V. "Victoria."

Prince Bishnu of Nepal and his wife were among the distinguished passengers who arrived from Europe on Monday.

PRE-BUREAU WEAKNESS

Market Lacks Confidence And Operators Feel Nervous

(Special to "Chronicle.")

Bombay Nov. 6.

The New York market lacked confidence owing to the absence of fresh bullish developments in Washington, while the weakness was further accentuated by the nervousness of operators with regard to the Bearish Bureau report, as a result of which a good deal of liquidation developed.

Otherwise, the session was extremely quiet, and trading very much restricted on holiday feeling.

Operations in January opened at 9.55 i.e., 8 points lower. The market eased owing to weaker Liverpool advices and easier stock exchange which released pre-bureau liquidation orders.

But after that, the market steadied without any appreciable movement.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet 55-1|8 58-1|4 58-3|4 about 1|8 penny lower. The market was quiet in the absence of any fresh developments abroad and trading continued slow.

The London stock exchange was generally inactive without any important transactions. Gilt-edged securities slowed down owing to the lack of enquiry. 3-1|2 per cent was quoted at £86-1|2 i.e., 2 shillings lower. The London exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 4.86-1|2 and gradually strengthened to 4.90 thereafter, it began to move rather irregularly.

Franc opened 80.06 and immediately went up to 80.21 Subsequently, the rate rose sharply on the news that President Sarraut would encounter budgetary difficulties touching highest 81.25. Local silver opened firm at 56|13 56-14 57. The market improved on speculative buying, but eventually prices gave way due to easier Shanghai advices and finally closed 56|12 56|13 57.

Gold opened steady 32|14|6 32|-14|6 32|15|3. Early in the session prices advanced on better Franc advices but subsequently the weakness of Paris caused prices to sag. However at the lower level, some covering purchases and profit-taking appeared and the market regained the lost ground and finally closed steady 32|13|3 32|13|3 32|14.

NO MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

But Magistrate Demands Rs. 500 Security

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Four Sikhs who were arrested on Saturday last in the Lawrence Gardens when the M. C. C. and the Northern India Cricket Association were playing were chalaned to-day before the local Magistrate under section 109, Cr. P. C. on a charge of having no ostensible means of livelihood.

The Magistrate asked them to furnish a security in the sum of Rs. 500 each for six months, but the accused refused to do so stating that they came to Lawrence Gardens to make certain representations to the Governor in regard to Patiala grievances.

The hearing of the case has been adjourned.—A. P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov 6

Previous closing	4.86
To-day's closing	4.88 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London,, Nov 6

Previous closing	4.85 1/4
To-day's opening	4.86 3/4
To-day's closing	4.88 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 6

Previous closing	9.63
To-day's opening	9.55
Difference	—08
To-day's closing	9.41
Difference	—22

BROACH EXPECTATION

April ..... Rs. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov 6

Previous closing	5.21
To-day's opening	5.17
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	5.10
Difference	—11

FRANC RATE

Paris, Nov. 6

Previous closing	80.18
To-day's opening	79.87
To-day's closing	80.84

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 6.

Silver—Market closed quietly steady.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	18-9|16	18-1|2
Forward	18-5|8	18-5|8

GOLD.

London, Nov. 6.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
London Gold, per fine oz.	£6-12-4 1|2	£6-11-10

MacDonald's Political Move

Contemplates Forming New Nationalist Party

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The formation of a National Party to replace the present Conservative Party is being contemplated by Mr. MacDonald, declares the "Daily Express."

The idea is supported by Simonites, National Labourites and many Conservatives, but a considerable independent Conservative movement is likely in the event of the formation of a National Party.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. R. MACDONALD

TATA EMPLOYEES CHARGED

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

The manager and a clerk of the local branch of the Tata Iron and Steel Works were produced to-day before the First Class Magistrate on a charge of embezzlement in respect of Rs. 20,000. The prosecution alleged that the accused had failed to furnish accounts for one year. They have been remanded to jail custody.—A. P.

A six-chambered Webley revolver is reported have been stolen from a gunmaker's shop on MacLeod Road, Lahore, during the day. No arrests have been made.—A. P.

INDO-JAP TREATY

(Continued from Page 1)

so rigid about this in co-operation with London, we might have got still better terms for cotton growers. But placed as the Indian Government is, it has struck the only bargain it could.

PRESS DESPATCH MISREPRESENTED

Jap Govt. Does Not Doubt India's Sincerity Says High Official

TOKIO, Nov. 6.

The "Japanese Government does not doubt India's sincerity" a high official assured Reuter in personal interview regarding the alleged expressions of doubt.

The official explained that the report apparently arose through misrepresentation of a press despatch to London regarding the recent interview in which he had remarked that some Japanese industrialists were inclined to doubt the sincerity owing to the fact that Indian proposal would divide the Japanese quota of piecegoods into four periods under separate classifications and sub-divisions.

With fixed percentages made virtually impossible Japan's export of full quota would be merely a paper quota "whereas Japan wants to ensure that quota would be attainable in practice as well as in principle."

The official strongly deprecated the talk of lack of sincerity.—Reuter.

INDO-JAPANESE TREATY

Consulting Whitehall Causes Delay

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

The question of drafting a Commercial Treaty with Japan is now being considered. As the Governorment of India has never before drafted a Commercial Treaty with a Foreign Power, the draftsmen here would like to obtain the advice of experts of the British Government in preparing the draft. This may involve delay, but the agreement can still be enforced through Legislative effect being given to it in the matter of Tariff changes involved in the scheme. Such a tariff bill should be ready for introduction on 21st November, the day after the Assembly meets.

ASSEMBLY PROGRAMME.

The legislative programme for the special session of the Assembly is now being worked out. There will be no inaugural speech by the Viceroy, as the session is adjourned from Simla. As regards the point whether the session having been adjourned to 13th November it could be further adjourned, it is learnt that the standing orders give the President the widest power regarding the fixing of the dates of sitting and making changes in those dates.

Of course, the President acts according to the convenience of all parties concerned, and in this case, every member knew that there would be waste of a week if the session opened on the 13th.

The report of the Joint Committee on the reserve Bank should be presented by the 28th.

IN EX-SPEAKER'S MEMORY.

The opening day will be devoted to reference to the death of ex-President Patel, and the house will adjourn on that day in his memory.

On the next day, the Government will introduce a few bills relating to tariffs and one concerning Navy discipline. The following day, there will be a discussion on the Silver Agreement.

Government may utilize a day in the first week for making motions for reference to Select Committee of the Lac Cess Bill and the Dock Labourers Bill. A resolution in connection with International Conventions which Government are not ratifying, may also be brought forward. The passage of most of the Bills taken up during the first week will be put off till the end of the session.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

It is calculated that the Reserve Bank Bill may take three weeks to get through. Thus the Assembly may dispose it off by 15th December and thereafter the Council of State should pass it by 22nd December.

Members of the Assembly might be inclined to delay the opening of the Winter Session, but owing to the pressure of ther pending business, the Session may be called by 22nd or 25th January. The fact that the Railway Budget must be taken up in the third week of February leaves little time for other business, and if the factories Bill and the Princes. Bill have to be got through next session, it is clear that the session will have to meet in the fourth week of January at the latest.

The Select Committees will meet about a fortnight in advance to be ready to present their reports when the session opens.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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London Letter

MEAN ATTACK ON VITHALBHAI PATEL

Churchill's Anti-Indian Campaign: Conservative Party's Future: Palestine Muddle: Turks Celebrate Anniversary: What Of Indian Muslims?: "Times" Base Attacks On Patel

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON (By Air Mail)
Oct. 23.

This week the anti-Indian die-hard group seems to have suffered a strategic defeat through the indiscretion of Churchill of Gallipoli fame. The whole opposition of the Churchill group to India had as its major object an effective drive against Baldwin and his followers in the Cabinet, and to attempt to reproduce a Die-Hard Cabinet. Therefore all along the line the India campaign was to be a scare campaign of a negative character. Large numbers of people in this country who hold Government of India loans, who have shares in mines or mills or railways in India and whose sons or other relatives are in Civil Service or in the Army in India naturally get frightened if they are told that Mr. Baldwin is abdicating British power in India and will bring ruin to all these British families. Churchill as usual tried to show off his cleverness and his wonderful plans which were never drafted in close consultations with his own friends and newspaper supporters.

The plan itself as disclosed before the Joint Committee is just as fantastic as his siege of Sydney Street to catch two burglars or his adventure in the Gallipoli Peninsula during the War. Not only Baldwin's followers, like Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Lothian, but even the venerable and serious Archbishop of Canterbury joined in this opportunity of pulling Churchill's legs and showing him up that whilst he was quite sincere in his attack on the White Paper, he was ludicrously childish in his plan of ruling India.

FULHAM DEFEAT.

Here is a government at the height of its power suffering a crushing defeat in one of the most powerful Tory constituencies in the heart of London. The candidate was a supporter of Baldwin's policy. The Tory Die-Hards discredted as unpatriotic Britishers who would lose India and drag Britain into another war had not the courage to put forward a candidate. As a result, the Die-Hard group satisfied their conscience by not voting for the Government candidate and thus brought a defeat to bring discredit to the whole Conservative movement. Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere are at great pains to explain this defeat in a manner to lay the blame upon that section of the Conservative Party whom they try to discredit.

JEWS AND ARABS.

The strength of the Empire has again exhibited itself during the week in the free use of arms by a militarised police force in Jaffa against Arabs. During the last war, the Arabs were induced to turn against their age-long religion to the Turkish Empire and to assist the British Empire in hopes of securing Arab independence. The British Empire with their Imperialist Allies sprung upon Arabs the idea of making the country a national home for Jews. Whatever might have been the cultural or religious attitude of Jews in the days of Moses, at the present moment a section of the Jewish race are a powerful European group capable of commercial and financial exploitation of an Asiatic people. The home for Jews in practice means the evacuation of the Arab from the land of his ancestors, which he has possessed for many more years than the people not only of America but even of Great Britain. Thus for a generation the Arab hopes of an independent united Arabia have to lie low. These conflicts between the White imperialists and the Arab children of the soil are becoming chronic. Possibly the present Labour leaders on the re-opening of Parliament on November 9 may raise some protest, but they will be sharply reminded by the Government that the first severe armed attack upon the Arabs was carried out by the late Labour Government; not only that, but it was during the Labour regime that a special police force was created out of a 100 strong selected young men from the Guards Regiment in England and under the leadership of a police chief who had rendered great services as a member of the British Black and Tan force in Ireland.

TURKISH ANNIVERSARY

The Arabs are yet far away from their national independence but their Islamic brethren, the Turks, whom they deserted and fought against, are exultingly celebrating this week the tenth anniversary of the establishment of a strong independent Turkish Republic out of the wreckage of the old Ottoman Sultanate which was destroyed during the Great War. Enver Pasha and Kemal Pasha have lived in history as two heroes who played their part during the Great War. Kemal proved himself not only a soldier of extraordinary pluck but even a politician of tremendous resourcefulness. The fate of the old Turkish Empire was hanging in the balance, intrigues were rife in the foreign chancelleries of Europe to make Constantinople a city of some European Christian State.

Further greed of politicians started making plans for driving the Turks from Europe and even from the rich littoral tracts of Asia Minor. Lloyd George and Venizelos of Greece both considered themselves to be past masters in the art of political intrigues, but they met with a far greater political strategist in Kemal.

It is not known here what the Nationalist Moslems in India are doing in sharing the satisfaction and joy of the people of Turkey on this tenth anniversary, but it is noteworthy that the new Indian political group have sent a resolution to the Turkish Ambassador in London recording their hope that the Republic will progress ultimately towards becoming a state under the governance of the masses for the benefit of the masses. The Committee have also sent their greetings and congratulations to Kemal Pasha for the heroic part he played in the achievement of a Republic.

VITHALBHAI'S DEATH.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel's death in Switzerland on Sunday last has evoked an international press notice, as in the last two years of his life he had become an international figure by his political activities in New York, Dublin and Amsterdam. At the last place only last year he attended the World Anti-War Congress. The British press on the whole have given a brief resume of his life and activities. But the "Times" has gone out of its way in launching out what the "Times" may consider to be an attack upon our dead Congress leader. There is no doubt that in places it is an attack upon his private life by most injust and unfounded insinuations and allegations.

The entire political attack on Patel's career by the "Times" redounds to the glory of our departed countryman as an independent nationalist fighter in the cause of his country who did not permit himself to be corrupted by the glamour of his high office or emoluments. The writer of the article in the "Times" is actually squeeling at the blows which Patel in his life and in his political career directed against his Imperialist adversaries. He brings out in very sharp relief Patel's complete independence and nationalist services as the President of the Assembly where Patel carried out what he felt to be the President's duty to safeguard the rights and liberties of the people against the orders and privileges of the representatives of the Crown. On reading "Times" article whilst every Indian will detest some of the filthy personal insinuations made against Patel's private life and motives, he will feel satisfied that his countryman was equal to the task of standing up before a haughty and mighty ruling class.

STATE PEOPLES' CONVENTION

Urge M. L. As. To Throw Out Protection Bill

AMRELI, Nov. 6.

The Kathiawar States Peoples Convention after three days' deliberations concluded its session after passing a number of resolutions.

Several other messages of congratulations were read when the conference reassembled this morning.

The first resolution passed by the Convention was one mourning, the death of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

The second resolution which was passed unanimously condemned the Federation scheme as outlined in the White Paper scheme and reiterated minimum demands of the States Peoples. The third resolution demanded the termination of the Bikaner Conspiracy Case. The fourth resolution condemned the States' Protection Bill and urged on members of the Legislative Assembly to throw it out.—A. P.

WAKF ACT CASE

Mullaji Saheb's Successful Petition To High Court

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court heard the revisional application made on behalf of His Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin, Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohras.

Mr. M. C. Chagla appeared for the petitioner.

The facts of the case are that the petitioner was called upon by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to file accounts in respect of a property at Carnac Road which was stated to be Wakf property. In correspondence wth the Collector of Bombay on this subject, the Collector had maintained that it was Wakf property, but wrote to the petitioner that it was open to him to file a suit in the High Court for a declaration that it was not a Wakf property.

Thereafter, the Public Prosecutor wrote to the petitioner that proceedings would be taken against him for not filing the accounts. The petitioner intimated that he would file a civil suit.

JURISDICTION POINT.

Subsequently, at the instance of the Public Prosecutor proceedings were taken against the petitioner before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The petitioner contended that the court had no jurisdiction to try the case as the property was not Wakf property. On this point, the Magistrate decided against the petitioner.

The petitioner then approached the High Court in revision, submitting the above point, and praying that even if it was held that the Magistrate had jurisdiction, the proceedings should be stayed pending the disposal of the civil suit.

After hearing the petitioner's counsel Mr. Chagla, their lordships issued a rule and ordered a stay of the proceedings going on in the Police Court.

HUGE SHIPPING MERGER

LONDON, Nov. 6

Negotiations are practically completed between the Cunard and White Star lines for the amalgamation of their interests.

The Principal aim of negotiations is the formation of a Single British shipping unit for the North Atlantic passenger traffic. The Official statement is expected during the week. Should no unforeseen breakdown in negotiations occur the result will be the formation of the world's greatest shipping combination representing a capital 23 million sterling controlling a tonnage of 159,000

It is understood the old names of companies will be retained.—Reuter.

His Majesty received Lord Brabourne who together with Lady Brabourne afterwards lunched with King and Queen.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BANS WITHDRAWN.

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

A Hyderabad message says that the local Government has withdrawn the order served under Special Powers Act on about 20 Congressites restraining them from leaving the Municipal limits without previous permission of the Local Authorities.—A. P.

U. S. PURCHASES GOLD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6

Mr. Jesse Jones, Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has announced the Corporation has hitherto purchased gold to the value of 28,00,000 dollars in the domestic market.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS IN FORM.

ADELAIDE, Nov. 6.

Further indication of the fine form of Australia's leading players is given by Ponsford and Keith. Rigg scoring 240 for the first wicket for Victoria against South Australia (Ponsford 122, Rigg 123).—Reuter's Special.

DIXMUDE WRECK LOCATED.

PALERMO, Nov. 6.

The Submerged wreck of the French airship Dixmude which went down in the gale with a loss of 54 lives in 1923 was located by fisherman off Menfi.

The Discovery was made when fishing nets caught something on the sea bottom bits and a retrieved metal was recognised as parts of an airship. The French Government is unlikely top salvage the wreckage.—Reuter.

Prof. S.K. KELAVKAR, Bar-at-Law, Principal of the Sykes Law College, recently opened at Kolhapur by the Governor of Bombay.

KATLI VILLAGE SENSATION

Zamindar And His Men Make Daring Attempt To Rob Bajri Crops

FREE USE OF WEAPONS

Police Rush to Scene and Arrest Culprit And His Brother While Rest Escape.

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Lathis, swords, axes, lorhs, etc. were weapons alleged to have been used at Katli village, about 25 miles on the Hyderabad Badur Railway line by one zamindar Bhura Singh and his men numbering about 100 in course of a daylight attempt to forcibly remove bajri crops from the fields of a zamindar of the local district board belonging to the same locality.

It is understood that the Matli police having got information of this rushed to the scene and effected the arrest of Bhura Singh and his brother Melu Singh. The remaining members of the party made good their escape. This has created a great sensation in the district. —A. P.

44 DAYS WITHOUT FOOD!

Home Member On Political's Hungerstrike In Frontier Council

FRONTIER COUNCIL.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 6.

The autumn session of the Frontier Legislative Council opened to-day at the Victoria Memorial Hall, Peshawar, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffor Khan presiding. There was large non-official attendance.

The treatment of political prisoners in the Frontier jails formed the subject of many questions.

POLITICAL ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Replying to Mr. Habibullah, Mr. Cunningham, the Home Member, said "that Hayatgul of Utman Zai, a political prisoner in the Haripur Central Jail, resorted to hunger-strike for 44 days but did not give reason as he did not speak during the hunger-strike. It was necessary to keep him in solitary confinement, as he made a speech in February last making demands beyond the scope of the jail manual and which could not be granted.

IN MEMORY OF PATEL.

After question hour on a motion of Malik Khuda Bakhsh, leader of the Independent Party, the Council adjourned for five minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Patel, an ex-President of the Assembly.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, all standing:—

The Council places on record its deep sense of grief at the sad and untimely death of Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, in whom the country has lost an ardent patriot, an ideal constitutionalist and the Frontier province a staunch supporter, and adjourns for five minutes as a mark of respect to the revered leader.

Mr. Cunningham moved consideration of the Indian Arms **N. W. F. P. Amendment Bill.**

ADDRESSES TO GOVERNORS

(Continued from Page 7)

plained to you the reason why he could not sign it. However, as a regular Poll was demanded and taken, I could not allow the proceedings to be impeded because of Mr. Govindlal's refusal to sign the Poll List. As the presiding authority, it is my duty to see that the business of the Corporation is carried on and where there are no specific rules, the Mayor is the master of the procedure. In the present case, one of the Tellers declined to sign the report and I could not force him to sign it. The other Teller, however, had signed the report and in the circumstances over which I had no control, I was quite within my rights to accept the report of one Teller under Section 36 (s) of the Act. I, moreover, as a precaution decided to adopt what appeared to be the most suitable course and that was to verify the list by calling out the names of Councillors who had signed the Poll List.

NOT VALID

As regards the second point urged by Mr. Balubhai, I can assure the House that I was not aware of the motion for adjournment alleged to have been moved by Mr. Talpade and seconded by Mr. Pradhan. At the earlier stage of the debate one Adjournment Motion was moved by Mr. Babrekar and seconded by Mr Talpade and was out to the House and lost. It is quite likely that as stated by Mr. Balubhai an Adjournment might have been moved by Mr. Talpade, but as there was great confusion due to several Councillors rising in their seats and addressing the Chair simultaneously, I did not hear Mr. Talpade proposing or Mr. Pradhan seconding the Adjournment Motion. Further Mr. Talpade having seconded an earlier motion for Adjournment which was lost had exhausted his right to move any further Adjournment Motion. Mr. Talpade's motion, assuming that it was moved, was not therefore valid. No grievance can therefore arise if that motion was not considered.

DEMAND FOR POLL

As regards the third point on the voting of Dr. Deshmukh's Amendment and the demand for a Poll thereon, I have already explained the circumstances under which the voting took place, there was considerable excitement in the House and the general demand for Poll made much earlier in the day on the Proposition and all the Amendments that might be moved in connection with it, was over-looked in the confusion of the moment. Several polls were asked for and granted on that day. The time to ask for a Poll is when the presiding authority declares the result of the voting on a show of hands. A general request made long before the time of voting is merely a hint and not a regular demand on which the Mayor can act. Moreover Mr. Jamnadas who had sent a general intimation for a Poll on the Proposition and on all the Amendments to be moved that day, was not in the Hall when the actual voting took place on Dr. Deshmukh's Amendment, a demand for Poll from him was not effective.

The same remarks apply to Mr. Balubhai's 4th contention as to the voting on the Original Proposition.

To come to the fifth and the last point regarding the alleged illegality of re-opening the matter covered by items (3) and (4) of the notice of motion without giving due notice of it to the Councillors on Tuesday, the 26th September, I may point out that the proper time for correcting any irregularity is immediately it is brought to the notice of the Chair and the House and before the minutes are signed. As, however, in the present case the adjournment was too short to allow of the minutes being circulated, they could not come up for confirmation at the meeting. Mr. Jamnadas pointed out to me that he felt aggrieved that the Poll which he had asked for was not granted. Several other Councillors also said that they had risen in their seats to demand a poll which under the law ought to have been granted.

NEEDS TO BE RECTIFIED.

Having regard to all these circumstances, and having discussed the matter with several Councillors, I realised that the demand for a Poll should have been granted and to the extent that such a demand had been lost sight of by me inadvertently, the previous day's proceedings required to be rectified, although I myself believe that I was right in the procedure adopted by me on the previous day. Therefore, in order to remove all ground for complaint and in the interests of harmony, I decided, in consultation with some of the Councillors, to take fresh votes both on the Amendment and the Proposition, and to grant poll if the demand for it was repeated. There was no time to give notice of this to all Councillors, now did I think it necessary to do so. However in order to ensure a larger attendance I did not take votes immediately but took votes at 4 o'clock when the House is generally full.

LET HOUSE JUDGE

My action, as the House will I hope, agree, was prompted by a genuine desire to remove all cause for complaint and to preserve the dignity of the House and of the Chair I take it that the House generally approved of my action even on that day as the number of dissentients to the procedure followed was very small.

MOTION ADJOURNED

Mr. Balubhai T Desai then moved.

"That this House regrets the action of His Worship the Mayor in adopting the following irregular, arbitrary, unfair, illegal and improper procedure during the meetings of the Corporation on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th September 1933:—

(1) That he declared the result of the poll on the Motion for closure on the resolution of Address to the outgoing Governor, without there being a proper report from the Tellers.

(2) That he refused to put a motion for adjournment by Mr. Talpade and seconded by Mr. Pradhan to the vote of the House.

(3) That he took votes on Dr. Deshmukh's amendment but did not count them and declared the result without granting a poll for which a request was made in proper order.

(4) That he adopted a similar procedure on the main resolution, as he did on the amendment mentioned in (3).

(5) That he committed a further illegality in re-opening the matter covered by items Nos. 3 and 4 of this notice without giving due notice to the Councillors of the meeting on Tuesday, the 26th September 1933."

Mr. L G Pradhan seconded the proposition.

As it was already 5-15 p. m. (B T.) Mr. Chandavarkar adjourned the house till Thursday.

Nizam Is Entitled To His Commission Only

He Has No Right To Management Of Currimbhoy Group, Say Bombay Shareholders

The Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has issued the following statement:—

With reference to the notices convening extraordinary general meetings of shareholders of the Bradbury Mills Ltd., The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works Ltd., The Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd., The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd., The Crescent Mills Ltd., and the Pearl Mills Ltd., the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association think it necessary to issue the following statement for the information of the shareholders of these companies.

At the informal meeting of the shareholders of all the companies in the Currimbhoy Group held under the auspices of the Association on 7th October, a resolution was passed authorising the Committee to take such steps as the Committee might deem proper in the interest of shareholders of the companies in the group or any one or more of them.

ASSOCIATION'S EFFORTS.

By their letter dated 14th October Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd., intimated to the Committee that the Directors would like to meet some shareholders of the Fazulbhoy and the Crescent Mills to be selected by the Committee. The Committee appointed their representatives and a conference was held on 18th October 1933 between these representatives and the Directors. At this conference, the representatives of the Association were informed that in spite of the Directors' efforts to find out suitable persons no one had come forward to take up the management of the mills. It was stated that the Directors were continuing their efforts. With regard to the question of investigation proposed by the Association, the Directors promised to consider it if names of Members of the Investigation Committee and the Expert were submitted to them. These names have been submitted and the Committee are awaiting the Directors' decision.

COMMISSION MORTGAGED.

The shareholders would no doubt like to know what the Association has to say with regard to the meetings that have been convened. The circulars issued alongwith the notices state for the first time that Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. have mortgaged their agency commission to H. E. H. the Nizam. In this connection the Committee desire to point out to the shareholders that on the facts stated in the circulars it is clear that in view of he liquidation of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. and their having ceased to function as agents H. E. H. The Nizam who is the mortgagee of the commission only, has no right to the future management of the concerns. The Committee therefore urge the shareholders to bear this in mind in considering any future scheme that may be placed before them.

SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHT.

The Committee are confident that shareholders will agree that the supreme need of the moment is to make best efforts to place the companies on their feet once again. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the shareholders' right to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the companies should be left unimpaired. With these alms in mind, the Committee are convinced that it would be in the best interests of shareholders if they wait until the arrival of Sir Akbar Hydari and not come to any definite decision till then. In the meantime the management of the companies may be tempirarily left in the hands of a committee of one or two directors.

KATHIAWAR FEDERAL SCHEME

(Continued from Page 6)

judges of the Supreme Court, the princes and the members of the popular legislature to settle disputes between two States and between a State and its subjects

BRITISH RESIDENT

The princes may be allowed to enjoy their present position with regard to their dignity, their loyalty to the Crown, their jurisdiction and their revenue. The only change contemplated is that the present British Agency system should be replaced by the two houses of legislature; its duties to be carried out by the central executive appointed by the two Houses of the princes and the people. The Agent to the Governor-General will then act as the Resident for the Kathiawar States like the Residents at Hyderabad, Mysore and such other big States.

Subjects of common interest and welfare of the province, like Transport, University education, foreign and political affairs, should be entrusted to the care of the Central executive. A system of Zollverein for the collection and distribution of customs through the Central Agency should be established.

MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS

To meet the expenses of the Government of the States thus formed, the princes should proportionally contribute in cash towards the central exchequer; all kinds of tributes to be abolished and other possible sources of taxation like income tax etc. from the people should be explored.

I conclude with the earnest hope that where similar circumstances exist and where the Princes and their people can be similarly grouped together, people of those Indian States will meet together to discuss and to find out such similar scheme.

WEAVERS DOWN TOOLS IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD Nov. 6

Operatives of the Weaving Department of the Gujarat Ginning Mill have gone on strike since yesterday on the ground that their wages have been cut. The Labour Association is trying to negotiate a settlement.—A. P.

The Special Aspirin for the Tropics

'CAFIASPIRIN'

SAFE AND EFFECTIVE

BAYER

IS IT ANGEL OR MONSTER

Principal On Utility Of Science

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail).

Has Science through the ages contributed more to the good of humanity, or has it tended only to add to the sum total of human miseries? Is Man or Science to blame for the trail of suffering which the new inventions have left in their wake?

These questions were dealt with in an instructive lecture at the Wesleyan Guild Assembly Hall on Tuesday, when Mr. P. Venkatesulu, the Principal of the Wesleyan High School, spoke on, "Humanity, its hopes and fears from Science."

The lecturer began by dividing human hopes into fundamental, 'higher hopes' and divine, as against human fears which he ennumerated as starvation, suffocation, and somnabulism. How then, queried the lecturer, have the hopes of humanity been realised by Science through the ages? Science in fact has nourished humanity, while man's mind has been transmuted, overweaning ambition to enslave his fellow beings usurping the place of simple hopes and simple fears. WHAT SCIENCE HAS ACHIEVED?

And the power for this, he continued, was supplied by Science, by noxious gases, cannons and explosives, submarines, warships and aeroplanes and a thousand other engines of destruction.

In another field Science had made man the possessor of engines of oppression through which he had changed the entire aspect of human life, bringing industrialisation, congestion, starvation, filth, unemployment, immorality and degradation where once there was simplicity, cleanliness and content.

If all this was true of Science, was its pursuit justified? The lecturer opined that inspite of all, Science must remain. Its pursuit must continue. It was true that so far from being a ministering angel it had turned out to be a monster, but to-day it would be suicidal to destroy this man-made monster, lest the world which has learned to look up to it for escape from old ills to a new heaven be hurled on the rocks of despair. Science must be retained, he declared, but humanity must mould it so as to deface its evil and perpetuate and increase its benefits.—A.P.

STOVE BURSTS INTO FLAMES

Two Die Of Burns & Third In Serious Condition

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail).

Careless handling of a stove by a ten-year-old boy led to a serious fire in the Sultan Bazaars on Wednesday, a woman and the boy succumbing to the burns received in consequence, while two others, one of whom is lying in a precarious condition, were seriously burnt.

It appears the deceased boy was attempting to light a stove which he had filled with petrol instead of kerosene, as a result of which the stove burst into flames, setting the room ablaze. The other victims of the fire, who were in the room at the moment, rushed to the assistance of the boy whose clothes were ablaze, and were themselves trapped in the fire. They were only rescued with great difficulty by neighbours.

Meanwhile the fire brigade hurried to the scene and quickly extinguished the fire. The injured persons were removed to the Sultan Bazaars (Residency) Hospital, but two of them died after admission while a third, a woman is lying in a precarious condition.—A.P.

BATHS AS TREATMENT

(Continued from page 5)

while standing or sitting in water.

3. By various kinds of sprays, jets and showers. with or without force

Hot or cold alternating are good as general tonics in anaemia, nervous disorders, general debility and in weakening diseases like tuberculosis.

Sponge baths are effectual asd agreeable especially to children when their temperature is high. This method is safest too, for weak individuals.

Sheet or bed baths are good for older children, to reduce fever: wring a sheet out of water about body temperature, wrap the patient in this, with cold applications placed to the head.

Colder water may be sprinkled over the wet sheet, to further reddce body heat. Renew each 20 minutes.

Cold compresses are sometimes better than cold baths, as they produce less shock, cause less disturbances of the patient and can be applied directly to congested parts, as chest, abdomen, or neck.

Warm and hot baths: a warm bath gives a child conserves the body heat, is sedative in its action and increase the perspiration.

While cold baths stimulate and hasten elimination, warm baths are agreeable, soothing, asd sedative. The temperature being reduced, and the relaxation following, naturally sleep and rest result. Too skin and kidneys are more active and obviously this produces general well being

The warm bath should be continued from five to fifteen minutes,. hot baths not over 5 minutes. in children; longer for older persons.

Packs, hot or cold are not hard to give save too much moving and are very efficacious; sheets or cold water, patient wrapped in them. The hot pack is helped by applying extra dry blankets and many hot wafer bottles. Cold is accentuated by rubbing ice over the already cold wrapping, and applying cold to the head.

Special baths are of special value, adding mustard to the bath is of value, for the counter-irrigation and is good in shock, collapse, or congestions.

The salt or brine bath, prepared by putting ordinary salt or sea-salts in the water, is irritating and stimulating as well as very refreshing.

Soda bicarbonate in the bath is good in irritated skins, prickly heat, and itching eruptions, as for instance troublesome hives.

Bran baths—any kind of bran, is used by putting it in a small bag then using this somewhat like a warm cloth.

Starch baths, are very soothing, especially to the irritated skin of hot, restless babies and children, dissolve ordinary raw starch in the water.

Mineral water baths are popular 'Balneology' is the term applied to the use of mineral water in disease, does it not sound important?

It is now an established fact that these waters (containing iron, sulphur, bromo-iodin and etc.) have no more systemic action than plain water, with the exception of those which are strongly saline and effervescent, some, especially in Germany and Austria are said to be 'radio-active' and are thus more stimulating.

Fever reductios has come to be almost entirely obtained by baths. Some say the higher the fever, the colder the bath, even ice being placed in tubs of water, and the patient being immersed each three hours.

Dr. Hare, practical therapeutist of Philadelphia, maintains that the ice rub never falls. A 2-pound piece of ice is rubbed over the patient, followed immediately by brisk rubbing with the other hand.

REMEMBER, BATHS FOR TREATMENT;

As baths used to be feared patients suffered from high fever and discomforts. Too, heart depressants were employed, and endangered many a patient

In many simple diseases and ordinary conditions baths are curative, as well as being very refreshing and comforting.

One does not need to be an expert, to apply bathing to the relief of troublesome symptoms in disease.

Hot and cold, hot if meant to be, and cold if that is desired, will relieve many a pain fever, congestion or chill.

Do not worry about being 'just a water doctor.' So valuable a treament is all the better because so simple as then it is within reach of all sick people.

A gathering of those interested in the progress of the Co-operative movement was held on the All-India Co-operators' Day, which came off on Saturday last, at the Temple of Co-operation. Sir V. D. Thackersey Memorial Building, when Sir G. B. Pradhan, presided.

HINDUS & "SANGATHAN"

Bhai Parmanand Stresses Need For Organisation Among Community

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Nov. 6.

Bhai Parmanand, president of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, delivered a public lecture on the "Hindu Sanghathan" at a meeting held under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha Vyayamshala at Ghatkopar on Saturday night. Mr. Waghji Lakshmidar, a municipal councillor presided.

Bhai Parmanand, addressing the meeting said that the present condition of the Hindus was like that of a patient, who was suffering from an internal disease. Inspite of the great sacrifices during the last ten years, the communal differences had not ended. Just as when the disease of a patient was not cured by one doctor or by one medicine, another doctor had to be consulted or a different medicine prescribed, in the same manner an altogether different path would have to be resorted to end the communal differences and to achieve a real and permanent unity among the various communities.

The Muslims, continued the speaker, had discarded the Nehru Report and also the blank cheque given to them by Mahatma Gandhi, because they knew that the Mahatma had "no balance in the bank." On the other hand the Muslims co-operated with Sir Samuel Hoare with a view to striking the most profitable bargain to their community. While the Muslims had achieved much by bargaining with the British Government the Hindus had suffered the most in the bargain, added the speaker.

GANDHIJI'S FAILURE

Bhai Parmanand, concluding, said that the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi to achieve Hindu-Muslim Unity had failed, because real unity would only be effected when the Muslims were inspired by love of the country. On the "Sanghathan", depended the strength of the Hindu Community, on the latter the true religion and on all these combined the achievement of Swaraja. In this Kali age power could only be attained through organisation of the forces in the community.

IS IT SUICIDE?

Mystery Surrounds Death Of Gujerathi Youth

NO CLUES

Police Conducting Vigorous Investigations.

Vigorous investigations are being carried on by the Maharbavdi Police, who are anxious to find out the cause that led to the mysterious death of a young Gujerati student, who expired a few minutes after writing a letter to his father on Sunday morning.

No external marks of injury were found on the dead body and it is believed that the cause for the sudden death of the boy, who was hale and hearty fifteen minutes before his death, might be unearthed by the examination of the stomach contents of the boy. At the outset the Police believing that it might be a case of suicide went through the letter that had just been finished by the boy. Not only was there no mention of the boy's intention to commit suicide but there was no such indication also. But the only clue to which importance is attached is that, the boy took a dose of salts for purgative a few minutes before death as he experienced some pain in the stomach.

The City coroner recorded formal evidence on Monday and postponed the inquest to November 16, to wait for the Chemical Analyser's report and completion of the Police enquiries.

The boy in question was one Maganlal Mohanlal Joshi, a Gujerati, aged about 20. He had come from Morioli, where his father lived, to study in Bombay and was staying with his cousin at Kumbhar Tukda. He was studying in the seventh standard at G.T. School.

LETTER TO FATHER.

It appears that on Sunday morning at about 10 he left his house and went to a friend's living at Dady Ardeshir Street. He conversed with him for a few minutes and then wrote a letter to his father. After finishing the letter, he complained to his friend Amritlal B. Shroff, that he was having some pain in his stomach. Shroff immediately mixed a dose of purgative salts and gave it to Maganlal. In spite of the dose Maganlal complained of increasing pain in the stomach and laid down on the bed. Shroff finding that his friend was very ill ran to Maganlal's cousin and telling him that Maganlal was sick brought him to his house, to find that Maganlal was dead.

The Maharbavdi Police who were informed of the mysterious death took charge of the case.

KARACHI JETTY WORKERS STRIKE

Wage Dispute Referred To Arbitration

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

The question of wages has been for some time past, agitating the minds of labourers, a number of whom working at the native jetty downed tools this morning demanding more wages.

Apprehending breach of the peace, the Harbour Police headed by Inspector D Thadeus, hurried to the spot.

The labourers not being satisfied with Re. 1-10 per day demanded Re. 1-14 per day and would not allow to be replaced.

At this time, members of the Labour Union arrived and taking counsels with the contractors of the cargo ships, left the question of wages for arbitration.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta has been appointed as Arbitrator.—A.P.

ORISSA FLOOD RELIEF

(Continued from page 5).

with an accomodation of 5 beds has been started, the maintenance of which is met by the volunteers of this centre from their own food charges. How long can they do like this? Upto date 14 patients have been treated in this section including one female surgical case and we expect that its accommodation has got to be increased shortly.

Under the circumstances, in the name of the poor helpless suffering people, I appeal to the public to help us in keeping this institution alive, the services of which are equally necessary for the rich and poor alike. Thanks are due to Sjt. Rama Devi, Secretary, A. U. League, who has given us 5 chadders and 5 kurtas for this hospital and to Dr. C. C. Mitra of Nursing Home, Cuttack, who has promised to add to the medicinal stock by a decent donation. According to our programme of work, only Rs. 2000/- is sufficient to maintain it for a year in a decent way, which sum I would expect even from a single pocket.

Remittances may be sent direct to the undersigned or to the treasurer, Orissa Flood Relief Committee, ear-marked for medical relief. Neependra N Sen, Medical Officer, Jharpara Medical Relief Centre, P O. Sailo Jharpara, Dist.-Cuttack.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF

The Orissa Flood Relief Committee is distributing doles in 7 centres, 2 in Puri district and 4 in Cuttack district. Every week 5076 families of 335 villages are receiving doles. The total number of persons who are receiving doles is 15371, out of which 2210 are adults and 7111 are children, 438 maunds 33 seers and 14 chhataks of rice are distributed every week. In Parikud centre 483 families consisting of 1460 persons are receiving doles every week. The consumption of rice is 22 monds, 26 srs. 6 chs. In Jharpada centre 4383 persons of 54 villages are receiving doles. In Fategarh 2600 persons of 36 villages, in Adaspur 2391 persons of 26 villages in Kakatpur 2802 persons of 160 villages, in Balikuda 1600 persons of 30 villages and in Banki 253 persons of 17 villages are receiving doles every week.

The Orissa Flood Relief Committee of Bombay has sent an amount of Rs. 5000/- to the Orissa Flood Relief Committee of Cuttack This is the first instalment. In near future bigger sums are expected. Mahatmaji has appealed for 5 lakhs of rupees for flood relief operations in Orissa.

BOMBAY COLLECTIONS.

Edulji Dinshaw Salt Works, Rs. 100; Secy. Gujrati Stree Mandal, Rs 200; A. Parsi of India c/o H. P. Pauri 75, Mint Road, Rs. 25; Mr. Hosainbhoy Lalji, Salt merchant Rs. 100; Mr. Fakirji Cowasjee, Salt merchant, Rs. 100; Mr. Pharojobh P. Patel, Salt merchant, Rs. 100; Khan Saheb Dossabhai H. Bhiwandiwala, Bombay, Rs. 100; Sir Harmusji Dinshaw, Rs. 100; Mr. F. Gould, Bombay, Rs. 100; D. M. Wadia, Secy. N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay Rs. 500; Messrs. K. J. Cooper Educational Publishers, Bombay, Rs. 50; and Mr. M. A. Master, B. A., L. L. B., Bombay, Rs. 51; Bombay Total Rs. 1,526, Mr. D. P. Pochha, Poona Rs. 100/; Mr. D. A. Mehta, Surat, Rs. 5/- Grand Total Rs. 1,631/-.

WISE

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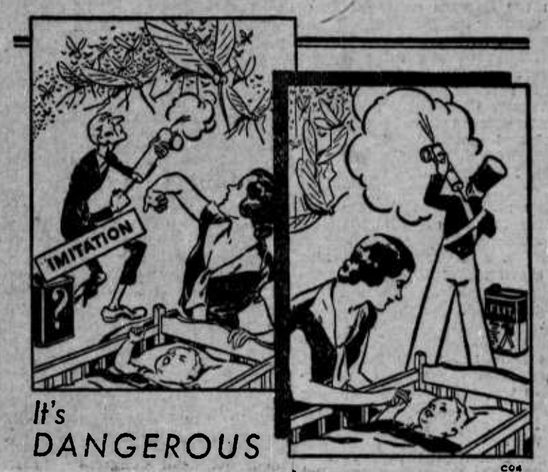

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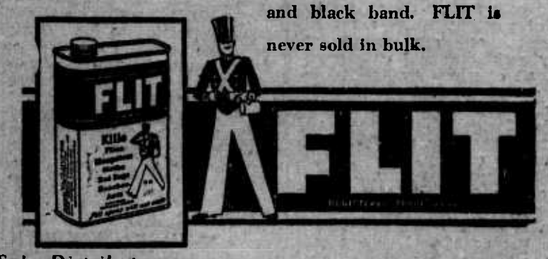

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YUGOSLAVIA STORM-CENTRE OF EUROPEAN INTRIGUE

Another War Might Soon Be Precipitated By Injudicious Interference With Balkans, Warns Noted Traveller

Before a crowded hall, Countess Crassi, noted traveller and Indologist brought under search-light the part played by Yogoslavia during the last decade of the little Entente, in the European War. The lecture was held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Principal Sohrab H. Davar, presiding.

In the opening speech Dr. Crassi said:—

CENTRE OF INTRIGUE

"In choosing a subject for this talk I gave preference to Yugoslavia for some reasons which appeared to justify such discrimination.

Yugoslavia showed a considerable number of Mahommedan subjects. It was in what is now Yugoslavia that the shot was fired in 1914 whose sound echoed round the world bringing to the greatest war in history such far-flung and dissimilar nations as the Chinese, Germans, French, Turkish, Siamese, Americans and Austrians, to mention but a portion, creating an upheaval from which the world has not yet recovered. Though Germany drills her Nazis and Italy gazes skyward at her Air-Armada, the pulse of Europe has not shifted from the Balkan Peninsular. Undue or injudicious interference with the Balkans on the part of some power might very easily precipitate a quarrel once again the results of which would be far-reaching enough to affect us all. For it is significant of something, that while the representatives of nations talk of peace and disarmament.

BYRON'S "KINGDOMS"

The kingdom of Yugoslavia was created after the World War by the nations in their market squares mutter of war uniting the former independent kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Slavian provinces of Austria-Hungary, namely, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzgovina, Slovinia and Banat. Here indeed is Brons line applicable—"Kingdoms have shrunk to provinces".

Yugoslavians show no inclination to emigrate from their country. Christians and Mahomedans live happily as neighbours to one another. A spirit of co-operation and good will is prevalent and animates members of both religions alike. Both are Yugoslavians. They fought side by side in the World War and, when need arises, will fight side by side again.

HER ARMAMENTS.

The country has for defence a navy of 2,500 with 500 reservists about 600 machines for the air and an army of 150,000 of which 6,000 are officers. In time of war every Yugoslavian man is a soldier, but in the province of Montengro a man's rifle is his constant companion—when he receives some sudden good news he fires off his rifle. When he is excited or happy, he does the same and when he meets a friend both fire off their rifles by way of greeting. Shots are fired at feasts, at ceremonies, at merry gatherings and on great days, all of which may prove very alarming to strangers, while the concern of a visitor when dozens of rifles go off for no apparent reason is always amusing to the country people. Italy looks but across the narrow waters of the Adriatic and remembers her 1520 air-machines—Yogo Slavia remembers her 600 aircrafts but doubtless remembers the gas pipe of her rifles. Italy has friends—but so has Yugoslavia—very many friends.

Though easy going and not ambitious of wealth, the people of Yugoslavia are slowly developing the industries and improving their mills which at present are chiefly for wood and flour. The imports, which at first were three times as large as the exports, were brought to equal the exports. At present the exports exceed the imports.

IMPORTS TO INDIA.

From these people who are trying so earnestly in spite of their ease-loving nature, to improve their country, we in India obtain wood and wool—wool from the white flocks that graze in their valleys, and wood from the deep forests that cover their mountains. To countries in Europe, Yugoslavia exports flour, wood, wool, grain, fruit and horses.

MUSLIM INFLUENCE.

Serbia has a large population of Mahommedans who wear the traditional fez cap and whose women wear trousered costumes very similar to those in use with the ladies of the Punjab. In finding her so many Mahommedans we must remember that the Moslem country of Turkey but a 24-hour journey away.

BLUE DANUBE.

A gipsy camp may occasionally be glimpsed, during travels with its fires under the cooking-pots and little unkempt children playing about, the women with their jet-black hair in braids, their many strings of bright beads, their brightly-coloured jackets and full, bright skirts; the men attending to their horses, or playing their wild gipsy music as in the picture "Blue Danube" lately shown in Bombay. But on the return journey one does not find them at the same spot—they have moved on, taking with them their dogs, hens, tripods, cooking-pots, tents and other adjuncts packed on to their horses and packed on to themselves. It is among these wandering people that palmistry and fortune-telling by cards and numbers is practised. They have their own king, their own laws their own idea of morality. Gipsies all over Europe claim to be related and say they are of Asiatic origin.

In Southern Yugoslavia the climate is subject to great heat and great cold, the fierce cold wind from the north sweeps down over the country and sends the cattle hurrying to their shelters. Fever prevails in spite of medical attention which has been increased of recent years; for the marches about the river save breed mosquitoes and those fens are responsible for much of the land being unfit for cultivation. Rivers flow underground like secret menaces and suddenly flood low-lying areas with water. Yet the peasants produce oats, barley, wheat, rye and grapes. The men and women are sturdy, strong and cheerful.

INERT PEOPLE.

South-Eastern Yugoslavia is more flat and fertile than the West. The rich soil yields crops of excellent maize which is sent out of the country to northern markets, barley is abundantly produced and wheat is plentiful. Indeed, so rich is the soil of this fair province, that the peasants would find little difficulty in still further enlarging the amount produced by their lands, exporting this to other countries which, through excess of population or lack of natural endowments, would gladly be purchasers, bringing wealth to the peasants. But the desire for riches and the more modern forms of wealth as Motor-cars, Aeroplanes, Motor-boats and the thousand and one inventions of Science never present themselves to the simple minds of these easy going leisure-loving folk.

There are no great industrial concerns here, no enormous factories flinging clouds of smoke into the air, no crowds of workers swarming out of doorways. The industries are homely as they are picturesque.

ORIENTAL TOUCH.

Concluding the countess said, walking through a village I saw a shoemaker sitting in the doorway of his shop working away at bright red and black boots. A friend stopped to talk, but the shoemaker after the greeting bent again to his task while the village gossip was related to him. Grass grew beside the steps of his shop. A river spanned by an old Roman bridge flowed beyond the low houses. The bells of a Convent rang out the call to evening prayers and the sounds floated over a Mahommedan garden as though saying "Humanity is a great family."

GOVT. URGED TO REVISE DECISION

Ultimatum To Senior Maharaja Of Dewas

The Members of the Maratha National League, from different districts of the Bombay Presidency met at Sitaram Buildings Bombay on Sunday, to discuss the situation arising on the ultimation given by the Agent to the Governor General of India, Central Provinces to the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior). Mr. J. G. Vichare presided the meeting. After a prolonged discussion the following Resolutions were passed by the leaders assembled.

(1) This meeting highly regrets that the Government of India should attempt to take over the administration of the Senior Dewas State, by issuing an ultimatum to His Highness Sir Tukojirao Pawar, on the ground of bad finance.

(2) The National Maratha League should arrange to send a deputation to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy, to request His Excellency to decide His Highness's case with justice and equity.

(3) This meeting hereby calls upon the Maratha Leaders in different Districts and Provinces to hold meetings in their respective Districts and Provinces and thereby bring the public sentiment and opinion to the notice of the Government.

'QUAKE SHOCK NEAR BOMBAY

Seismograph Records Slight Intensity

POONA, Nov. 6.

The depression over the Gulf of Martaban has weakened and a low pressure area lies this morning over the Andaman Sea and its neighbourhood. Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma and South east Madras and at a few stations in Malabar. The minimum temperature remains below the normal in Deccan, central parts of the country, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Bassein two inches; Diamond Island three-quarters; Rangoon a half; Amherst and Gwa a quarter; Negapatam three; Kodaikanal and Madura one and a half; Coonoor three-quarters; Pamban and Cochin a half and Coimbatore a quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Lower Burma and local falls will continue in South Madras.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,800 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 2 hours, 2 minutes to-day.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 6-11-33

At 8-7 A.M. local time (8-46 A.M. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 6th November 1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .040 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.4 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.7 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 50 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10).0

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Bombay observatory at hrs. 2 m. 3 (I.S.T.) on Monday the 2 hrs. 3 m. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 6th Nov. 1933.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Extra Attractions For Delegates

The Annual Conference under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations will be held in the D. J. Sind College Buildings in Karachi from December 27th to December 30th, under the Presidentship of Sir Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University.

In conjunction with the Conference the Reception Committee have arranged (1) an Educational Exhibition, to be opened on the evening of December 26th; (2) an All-India (singles) Tennis Tournament, for which all bonafide educationists are eligible; (3) a Scout Rally, Physical Training Display; (4) Many excursions to places of local interest, immediately after the Conference.

All those engaged in or interested in Education are invited to attend, and free accommodation has been arranged for all delegates who require it and one excellent Hostel reserved for ladies.

Delegates fee will be Rs. 2|- messing charges per day Re. 1|- and Tennis Tournament Rs. 5.

Intending Delegates are requested to send their names and fees to the Secretary, Reception Committee as early as possible, and to state (1) whether they require accommodation and food and for how many days and (2) whether they desire to join an excursion by special train to Mohan-jo-Daro and the Sukkur Barrage. Each delegate will be provided with a programme of the Conference, a badge and a guide to Karachi.

EMPORIUM OF COTTON TRADE

Governor Congratulates Hubli City Municipality

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay replying to the Hubli Municopal address on Monday said:

I congratulate you on the efficiency of your administration in these difficult times, and on the fact that your relations with the local officers of Government have always been of a cordial nature. I have heard much of, and fully realise, the importance of your City both as a railway centre, with its important railway works, and as an emporium of the cotton trade of the Karnatak. It is a matter of much interest to hear that the latest Census report shows a further large increase of population, and this, I recognise, is a tribute to the importance of your City and to your success in increasing the amenities provided for its residents.

I am particularly glad that you have been able to devote so much attention to the provision of adequate school buildings, as we all realise that these are an important help in the promotion of the cause of education, and I am sure you will find that your foresight in this matter is well repaid by the results which will be obtained.

WATER PROBLEM

I am glad indeed that you are able to give so satisfactory an account of your position in the problem of water supply. I understand that serious difficulties in this matter have been experienced here in the past, and you are very fortunate in that you have been able to find a satisfactory solution of your difficulties with the full development of your supply at Unakal. I trust that the work of improving the water mains which you are now taking in hand will be equally successful and will completely relieve you of your difficulties in this question.

The question of an autonomous Karnatak Province I have dealt with in my reply to your neighbour, the Dharwar Municipality, and I do not think there is anything that I can usefully add in this connection.

INDIAN WOMEN AT PUBLIC FUNCTIONS

Men And Women Should Meet On Equal Terms Says Sastri

A ladies' address presented to Mr. Sastri at Dharampuram referred to the absence of his wife on the occasion. This, declared Mr. Sastri, in reply, was the first time in India where he had been told that it was a gap in the proceedings of a public body that his wife did not sit beside him and receive a public address. He contrasted this state of things with that in England, South Africa and other countries where one was often asked why one's wife did not make an appearance. Women of those countries asked the Indian visitors to communicate to their wives their sisterly love and their hearts' sympathy and appreciation for the courage and self-sacrifice with which they had agreed to be separated from their husbands for so long a time and sent them out, themselves remaining behind and looking after the family.

Well, Mr. Sastri went on to observe, in his characteristic vein, here their wives knew no other things. It came naturally to them. It was nothing extraordinarily indicative of any self-sacrifice on their part. They always remained behind. This, Mr. Sastri took as symptomatic of the immense difference of women's position in the two countries. No doubt, it is the fashion to-day to see ladies' clubs everywhere, but Mr. Sastri suggested that so long as men and women go to different places for their recreation, for their amusement, for their social commingling, they will be perpetuating among themselves the disparity which lies at the bottom of much that is still backward in our country. Mr. Sastri wished institutions to come into existence where men and women can meet on equal terms.

The staff and students of A. P. Mission High School, Mainpuri and Residents of Una, Delvada have also passed condolence resolutions.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

KHADI—

Bombay, Nov. 6.	Rs.	as.	p.
Textile Per lb.	0	8	0
Jam Mill (Sholapur Per lb.	0	7	3
Curimbhoy Per lb	0	7	0
Rachel Per lb.	0	7	0
Century Per lb.	0	7	0
Toyo Podar Per lb.	0	7	7 1/2
LONG CLOTH—(full weight 34-40 In)			
Century 91 1/2 92 1/2 Per lb.	0	10	0
Century 6404-8705 Per lb.	0	10	6
Fazal (Mahal) Per lb.	0	10	1 1/2
Pehlad Per lb.	0	9	9
Suryodaya Per lb.	0	9	9
Daud Saheb Per lb.	0	9	9
LONG CLOTH—(Light Weight) No. 5202 5303			
Western Per lb.	0	10	1 1/2
Moon Per lb.	0	0	0
Hindustan Per lb.	0	10	3
LONG CLOTH—X Quality.			
Barsi Mill Per lb.	0	9	4 1/2
Apollo Per lb.	0	10	0
Century Per lb.	0	10	1 1/2
David Per lb.	0	10	0
Jam Per lb.	0	10	0
Maher Per lb.	0	0	0
Spring Per lb.	0	10	3
Swan Finlay Per lb.	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH—Satin Calander 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	0	9	6
Spring (Merchant) Per lb.	0	9	7 1/2
Century (Bugle) Per lb.	0	9	6
Tata Mill (Darji) Per lb.	0	0	0
Apollo (Pyala) Per lb.	0	9	6
Hindustan (Igal) Per lb.	0	9	6
Pehlad Siwala Per lb.	0	9	1 1/2
Hindustan (Tiger) Per lb.	0	9	0
David Per lb.	0	0	0
Pehlwan Per lb.	0	8	9
Pehlwan Per lb.	0	9	0
Jacob Rajkumar Per lb.	0	9	6
Tijuri Per lb.	0	9	6
Maher Per lb	0	9	6
Sundri Per lb.	0	9	6
Jubili Per lb.	0	8	7 1/2
HIGH CLASS LONG CLOTH—			
Shapurji 9090 Per lb.	7	10	0
Shapurji 8080 Per lb.	7	2	0
Shapurji 7070 Per lb.	8	10	0
Alexandra 548 Per lb.	7	11	0
Alexandra 544 Per lb.	7	11	0
Alexandra 541 Per lb.	7	3	0
Alexandra 538 Per lb.	6	11	0
City 8080 Per lb.	0	0	0
City 7070 Per lb.	7	2	0
City A 252 Per lb	0	0	0
SALITA— 1215 Manchester Per lb.	0	8	6
1215 Pearl Per lb.	0	84	1/2
1215 Fazal Per lb.	0	8	4 1/2
LONG CLOTH VEGETABLE—			
Apollo Per lb.	0	9	3
Barsi 3825 Per lb.	0	8	3
Jacob Per lb.	0	9	1 1/2
Edward Per lb.	0	9	1 1/2
Moon Per lb.	0	8	7 1/2
Union Per lb.	0	8	9
Mathuradas Per lb.	0	8	3
DHOOTIES—7—8—9 Yards.			
Spring Mill (Balance) Per lb.	0	11	0
Textile (Bycycle) Per lb.	0	11	0
Crown 7—8 Per lb.	0	10	7 1/2
Hindustan Per lb.	0	10	4 1/2
Barsi Per lb.	0	9	0
DHOOTIES—10 Yards.			
Spring 6525 Per lb.	0	11	0
Spring Mill (Balance) Per lb.	0	10	3
Tex 5535 Per lb.	0	11	0
Textile (Bycycle) Per lb.	0	10	3
Moon Mill Per lb.	0	9	0
Crown 4310 Per lb.	0	10	4 1/2
Crown (Naksha) Per lb.	0	10	6
Hindustan Per lb.	0	10	3
Barsi Per lb.	0	8	7 1/2
GIN COLOURED— B 1515 Ratilal Per Piece	8	0	0
1415 Ratilal Per Piece.	7	4	0
779 (Balance) Per Piece	9	2	0
4141 (Balance) Per Piece	9	2	0
DHOOTI MAHIN—44x10			
119 Hirji Per Piece	0	13	9
2142 Western Per Piece	0	12	0
LEPAD—Big Size.			
Crown Per lb.	0	9	7 1/2
Spring Per lb.	0	10	0
Hindustan Per lb.	0	9	6
Rechel Per lb.	0	9	9
Western Per lb.	0	9	6
Moon Per lb.	0	9	6
David Per lb.	0	9	6
Apollo Per lb.	0	9	9
Jacob Per lb.	0	9	10 1/2
MARKIN INDIAN— (Japan Quality)			
3838-98098 Per Piece	0	9	6
8787 Devid Per Piece	5	14	0
8787 David Per Piece	5	14	0
4138 Per Piece	0	9	9
Crown 955 Per Piece	5	15	0
Kurla 3810 Per Piece	0	0	0
DUKDI—Yards 12-13-14			
Balance Per lb.	0	11	9
Pehlad Per lb.	0	0	0
1244 India Per lb.	2	0	6
1344 Keshri Per lb.	2	1	0
5250 I. Keshri Per lb.	2	6	0
Fazal 8712 Per lb.	0	11	0
Bunder 8712 Per lb.	0	11	1 1/2
Crown 6585 Per lb.	0	12	0

INCOME TAX INSPECTOR APPEALS AGAINST SENTENCE

Full Bench Of High Court Judges To Decide Whether Sessions Jury Were Misdirected

A Full Bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Barlee took up on Monday the hearing of the petition filed by Jehangir Manekji Gandhi, a Parsi income-tax Inspector, who was sentenced in April last by Mr. Justice Mirza to four years' R. I. after a sensational sessions trial on charges of attempt to commit rape and outraging the modesty of a woman. The woman concerned was a young girl about 16 years of age, the daughter of the accused's sister.

PETITION TO ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

At the sessions trial, the jury found the accused guilty on the first charge by a majority of 7 to 2, and on the second charge by a majority of 8 to 1.

After the sentence, a petition was made to the Advocate-General, Sir Jamshed Kanga, to obtain a certificate from him on the ground that there were errors of law in the judge's summing up to the jury, and, therefore, this was a fit case to be reviewed by a Full Bench. The Advocate-General, under the powers granted him by the Letters Patent, had given the certificate on the strength of which the present petition was filed.

The accused was also released on bail and was present at the hearing of his petition before the Full Bench. The court-room was crowded by members of the legal profession and a large number of Parsis among whom the case has created a great stir.

Mr. M. A. Somji, instructed by Mr. G. L. Walker, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, with Mr. Nadkarni and Mr. Bohariwalla appeared for the petitioner (accused).

JURY NOT DIRECTED.

Arguing for the petitioner, Mr. Velinker set out the facts of the case. He said that the petition was on the basis that Mr. Justice Mirza's charge to the jury was erroneous in certain respects in that he misdirected the jury on some points, while on others he omitted to direct at all, though under the law, he ought to have given his directions. On account of these flaws in the judge's summing up, counsel submitted that the jury were led to a verdict that was erroneous.

GROUNDS FOR RE-TRIAL.

The Chief Justice enquired as to what course counsel suggested in such a case.

Mr. Velinker said that the established practice for the Court was to order a re-trial on the merits of the case. It was for their lordships to decide whether such a procedure was possible or advisable in this case.

HOW MISDIRECTION AROSE.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Velinker, explained how the misdirection arose. He said that Mr. Justice Mirza had failed to discharge his duty under section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code in that he did not guide the jury by explaining what were the elements of the offence under sections 376 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

The second point submitted by counsel was that the judge ought to have explained to the jury what constituted attempt, when preparation ended, according to the law, and when attempt was complete. This omission on the part of the judge amounted to serious misdirection.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar—That is non-direction.

Mr. Velinkar submitted that this was also misdirection. The important words in the section 511 were not explained by the judge, and the omission amounted to misdirection. The judge also did not read out the rulings of the court as to what constituted attempt to rape.

On the evidence, counsel submitted, there could not be any outraging of modesty. Their lordships had to decide whether the girl was a consenting party or not.

Mr. Justice Mirza had told the jury that even if the girl had given consent, such consent was not free, having regard to certain facts. Again, the judge had given a wrong illustration on the point of undue influence. This also amounted to misdirection.

On the other hand, the judge ought to have read to the jury section 90 of the Penal Code which defined consent. These were the vital points of misdirection on which the jury arrived at a wrong verdict.

LEGAL DISCUSSION.

At this stage a discussion ensued between their Lordships and counsel as to the procedure to be followed. Their Lordships desired to see the notes of counsel on both sides about Mr. Justice Mirza's summing up to the jury.

In the end, their Lordships suggested that counsel should submit to the Court typed copies of their notes by Monday evening.

Meanwhile the case was adjourned to Thursday.

CHANGE OF HEAD-QUARTERS TO BROACH

Non-Amalgamation League's Cable To Governor

(From A Correspondent)

GODHRA Nov. 6

The Non-amalgamation League has sent a long telegram to-day to the Governor condemning Government's adamant indifference to repeated requests of the Panch Mahals people to keep the head-quarter of the amalgamated districts at Godhra. "Government have atlast by a single stroke of pen stabed the hopes of people for justice" runs the cable and on November 6 removed the head quarters to Broach flouting the public opinion and against teeth of opposition".

A conference of the Panch Mahals workers of all parties, of all opinion and of all castes and all classes, will be held on Sunday the 12th at Godhra people have finally decided to fight the injustice to finish at all costs. A Programme of constitutional fight will be finally fixed by workers at the conference.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations

Cotton Markets Await Bureau Report

ENTERPRISE PARALYSED BY FINANCIAL CONFUSION

Agrarian Unrest In U. S. A.

OFFERINGS LIGHT DUE TO WIDE ACCEPTANCE OF LOAN

Speculative enterprise in cotton is paralysed at the moment owing to financial confusion and uncertainty regarding Roosevelt's Farm Policy and also the forthcoming Bureau Report, which is generally expected to show an increase of production above half a million bales over the last official estimate.

The 10 per cent. Loan is widely accepted and has reduced offerings of actual cotton. holding movement is increasing, but all important advances are likely to attract selling pressure. There was some switching of December Contracts in the New York Cotton Market.

There exists agrarian unrest which cannot be ignored, and there are constant fears of currency inflation although there is a section which demands for return to Gold Standard.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular awaiting the next Government Bureau report. There was some Southern selling and Japanese buying. The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of one point. There was scattered Southern hegdge selling which was absorbed at the decline of Japanese buying. In view of the Bureau report there was marked absence of any fresh business and the market closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined were reduced by 5 points to 9.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 9.45c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point. There was some pre-Bureau liquidation and Continental selling. The offerings were absorbed by scaledown buying. Later there was hedge selling which was offset by scattered Bombay and local buying. The market closed quiet but steady with prices unchanged to one point lower Middling American spot cotton prices declined by 2 points to 5 41d. per lb.

SPECULATION DORMANT.

Various plans adopted by the U. S A. Government have failed to advance commodity prices. This is particularly due to absence of speculative enterprise. It is true that frars of inflation, and price fixing have saved prices from a big decline but loan plan has encouraged more holding of actual cotton this cotton is bound to be offered on all advancing markets. Thus there are no prospects of any early revival of speculative activity.

BUREAU REPORT.

As usual the Bureau report will fail to have important effect on prices but it will discourage buying movement. The crop is about 13-1|2 million bales and this figure is more or less discounted owing to political developments. The market is without any new feature and see no reason for any run-away of prices in the near future.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

The announcement that the Government would enter the world market for purchasing gold caused a little flurry of buying early in the week, but the market later turned quiet and irregular. Traders are evidently inclined to await developments in connection with the gold buying policy and it's reaction on commodity price levels and also the forthcoming crop report.

Private crop reports averaging around 13,500,000 bales have encouraged expectations of some increase in Government estimate. These uncertainties tended to check business. At the same time the working out of monetary policies and the general recovery programme are expected to the chief factors in the shaping of ultimate prices.

Reports from the South indicate a tightening up of the spot situation with growers more disposed to accept loans and sign up for next season's acreage control programme.

The Cotton goods market remained quiet but prices ruled fairly steady.

CURRENCY STABILISATION.

The "Commerce and Finance" states:—

"It appears to us, therefore, that such inflation as we have had has served its purpose. Without a doubt this element in its early stages aided in getting the wheels off a dead center by bringing about the protective and speculative buying to which we have referred. We therefore believe that the time has come for dollar stabilization. Such a step will remove distrust, restore confidence in our monetary system, and, we are convinced, lead to the early return of hundreds of millions of liquid American capital that has been seeking a refuge abroad. As an instrument for internal recovery, we believe that the repatriation of this capital will be far more effective than a flood of fiat currency whose virtue is under suspicion. An Administration declaration in favour of sound money with stabilization on approximately the prevailing basis should supply the signal for renewed constructive effort and should meet the approval of all except the super-inflationists."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 9.68—01 (10 a.m.) Lowest 9.63—06 (10-29 a.m.)

Liverpool January Highest 5.22+01 (Opening) Lowest 5.20—02 (10-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

Liverpool, American big business more critical President's schemes; farmers very dissatisfied but holding increasing: expect freer expenditure Public Works; price firing unlikely.

New York. Small business in dry goods; no new features.

New York. Uncertainty as to wisdom recent Washington developments dissipating slowly outright Inflation; fearred conservative interests quietly oppose gold buying, we doubt its success.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from one of their Liverpool friends:—

Enterprise paralyzed by financial confusion and uncertainty regarding Roosevelt's farm policy Despite orthodox demand for return of gold standard, Roosevelt cannot ignore present Agrarian unrest which would appear impossible to appease without price fixing or currency inflation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Trade expect 1,33,-00,000. Do not look for much reaction.

New York. Market dull and quiet. Principally December switching.

New York. Offerings light due wide acceptance ten cent loan. Trade awaiting Government estimates believe 1,35,00,000 discounted. Market has good tone.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Nov. 6.

T. T. on London:

Previous Close	1-3 5|8
To-day's Opening	1-3 11|16
To-day's Close	1-3 5|8
Difference	Unchanged.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Nov 4.

Spot Silver	40 3|4 plus 1|4c.
December	41.25 plus 40c.
January	41.40 plus 35c.

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, Nov. 6

The local forward and ready cotton markets remained closed to-day in honour of the memory of late Mr. G. Boyagis of Messrs. Langley & Co.

JAMSHEDPUR PRODUCTION

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production or iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October 1933 was:—

Pig Iron	...	80,000 tons
Steel Ingots	...	690,000 tons
Finished Steel	...	45,000 tons

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 4.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com	7 1/2
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	16
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	9
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	40
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Band Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	35
Consolidated Gas	40 1/2
Columbia Gas	12 1/2
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A	61
American Tel. & Tel.	116
Western Union Telg.	50 3/4
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	40
New York Central	33 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	24
Erie R. R.	16
Pennsylvania R. R.	27
Union Pacific R. R.	110
National Dairy	14 1/2
Commercial Solvents	33
Hiram Walker	41
Distillers Seagram	23
Bethelehem Steel	30
United States Steel	40 1/2
American Smelting	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	19 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36 1/2
International Harvestor	39
General Motors	28 3/4
Nash Motor	19
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	20
Goodyear Tyre	34
Allis Chalmers	16
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Philips Petroleum	16
Standard Oil of N. J.	44
Socony	13 1/4
American Radiator	13
Kelvinator	10 1/2
Colgate Palmolive	12
Lorrilard	17
Alaska Juneau	26
Chase Bank	20 3/4
National City Bank	21 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	355

Carloadings decreased 138000; market irregular; rails and oils strong.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd November	71,688
Same time last year	1,81,021

Exports from 1st Sept. to 2nd November:—

	1933/34	1932/33
United Kingdom	6465	4020
Continent	60,328	55689
China	21,037	206
Japan	321	110479
Coast Ports	1182	2481
U. S. A.	——	——
Total ...	89333	172869

Total exports by rail, from 1st Sept. to 2nd Nov. 1933	24189
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 2nd Nov. 1933	98386
Same period last year	119711
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd Nov. 1933	563808
Same time last year	550492

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 25th Oct. 1933	16,927
Same period last year	32,858
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 25th Oct. 1933	39,662
Same ime last year	81,087

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 6th day of November, 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS

Apl|May 1933

(B.T.)

8-0 Rs.

10-30 Rs. 185-8

12-30 Rs. 184-12

1-30 Rs 185|- Sett. from 1-30 to 4.

4-30 Rs. 184-12

5-0 Rs. 185-12.

April|May

Highest ..... 185-12|-

Lowest ..... 184- 4|-

The Bazar of this Association will be closed at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday for giving due honour to the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and entirely on Friday the 10th November. Teji-Mandi falling Sahi on Thursday at 1-0 p.m. (B.T.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 6.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3-1|2 p.c. G P N Sett.	83-6
3-1|2 p.c. „ Cash	83-7
4 p.c. 1960|70 Sett.	98-7
4 p.c. „ Cash	98-8
5 p.c. 1945|55 Sett.	113-15
5 p.c. „ Cash	114-0

TAXFREE

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113-0
5-1|2 p.c. 1938 „	109-8
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B D L.	107-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3-1|2 p.c. 1947|50 Cash	92-9
4 p.c. 1934|37 „	101-2
4 p.c. 1943 „	101-8
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 „	101-9
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 „	105-5
5 p.c. 1939|44 „	105-11
5 p.c. 1940|43 „	105-10
5 p.c. 1935 „	104-3
5-1|2 p.c. 1938|40 „	107-6
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T.B. „	106-12

CORPORATION LOAN (Taxables)

4 p.c. B P T. 1974	95-0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	94-0
5 p.c. „ 1959	106-8
6 p.c. „ 1954	118-0
6 p.c. K P T. 1956	118-0
6-1|2 p.c. B I T. 1974	108-8

3-1|2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 83|0 and improved to 83|8 which was the highest of the day.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two. Shanghai Exchange opened to-day steady at 1-3 11|16 but closed quiet at 1-3 5|8. In the forward market Magsar delivery fluctuated between Rs. 56|15 and Rs. 57|1. Later the market was steady with a limited business. Gold market was dull without any important turnover of business. The undertone of the market was quiet. There is less disposition to operate in view of recent developments in America:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	56	14	0
Kartak delivery	56	14	0
Magsar delivery	57	0	0
Ready Gold	32	14	9
Kartak delivery	32	15	0
Magsar delivery	32	15	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

In full-pressed Bales	4-11-33	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	109	4,502
Central India	104	2,666
Barsi and Nagar		4,806
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,411
Berar	354	4,277
Central Provinces		2,763
Total Oomras	567	20,425
Dholera	83	3,386
N.-W. Provinces	4	1,578
Rajputana		683
Sind-Punjab		1,217
Broach	113	1,874
Coompta & Dharwar	362	5,085
Westerns-Northerns		2,971
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,655
Persian		356
American		5,466
Egyptian and African	44	26,575
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		2
Total	1,173	74,223

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

1st Sept. to 2nd Nov.

In full-pressed Bales	4-11-33	This year
Europe	2,007	66,793
Japan & China	200	21,358
Coast Ports	200	1,182
Up-country by Rail		24,189
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8,474
Total	2,407	121,996

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Khandesh	109	bales.
Central India	104	„
Berar	354	„
Dhollera	83	„
N. W. Provinces	4	„
Broach	113	„
Compta-Dharwar	362	„
Egyptians	44	„
Total Cotton	1,173	„
Wheat	5,867	cwts.
Linseed	2,532	„
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	441	„
Gingellyseed	360	„
Poppyseed	352	„
Groundnuts	11,877	„
Castorseed	713	„
Rice	7,517	„
Myrabollams	1,347	„
Cottonseed	3,387	„
Gram	1,825	„
Joowar	1,194	„
Bajree	2,002	„
Coal	552	tons.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 6.

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T and D D 1/5 31/32
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 to Dec.
Buying T T 1/6 1/32
Buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Nov/Dec.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 277 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS—
Selling T T 275 nominal.
Buying T T 271 nominal.
PARIS BANKS—
Selling D D 596
Buying D D 606
AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D D 57 5/8.
JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 81
Buying 60 days 79
HONGKONG BANKS—
Selling D D 97 1/2.
SHANGHAI BANKS—
Selling D D 88 1/4.
SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling D D 157
JAVA BANKS—
Selling D D 57 1/2.
BERLIN BANKS—
Selling D D 97 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1/8 4th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 11/16 6th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 15/32 6th instant.
London/Paris 80.12 4th instant.
London/Belgium 22.47 4th instant.
London/Switzerland 16.18 4th instant.
London/Italy 59.50 4th inst.
London/Berlin 13.12 4th inst.
London/Holland 7.76 4th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 4th instant.
London/New York 4.86 1/4 4th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6/13/2 3rd instant; £6/12/4 1/2 4th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 1/2 3rd instant; 18 9/16 4th instant.
Silver London Forward 16 9/16 3rd instant; 18 5/8 4th instant.
Silver New York Ready 40 3/4 3rd instant; 41 1/8 4th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 15/16 per cent 3rd instant; 1 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 per cent 3rd instant; 1 1/8 per cent 4th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(in 1000's)

New York, Nov. 3.

	Season to-date	this week	Season 1932|33
Total in Sight (excluding linters	5,921	565	5,509
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada & other American (excluding Linters)	1,838	179	1,595
Exports from U.S. ports	2,519	300	2,255
Of which to Japan	578	31	373
Of which to China	57	5	65
Of which to Great Britain	427	68	358
Of which to Germany	517	61	628
Stock at New York	——	112	——
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	3,931	——
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	——	1,986	——
World's Visible Supply	——	10,111	——
Of which American Cotton	——	8,568	——
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	3,906	344	3,498
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,607	324	3,345

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1000's)

Total forwarded	650	50	534
East Indian Forwarded	61	3	43
Total Stock	——	831	——
East Indian stock	—	50	——

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26|12; highest Rs. 26|15; lowest Rs. 26|11|6 and closing Rs. 26|13.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 26|4|6; highest Rs. 26|7; closing Rs. 26|6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Improvement In Securities

STEEL PREFERENCE SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The forward dealings are suspended and after the Moorat Settlement the market will reopen for forward business on Saturday.

In the mean time business in cash section remains restricted with prices showing no important change. Tata Steel Second Preference shares ruled steady to-day and in the absence of any selling prices advanced to Rs. 100|8. It is now ascertained that there exists a large business Bombay Dyeing mill shares which is estimated over 4,000 shares. This development is due to large business done in Teji-mandi. Against such a large open business actual delivery will be below 100 shares. Thus it remains to be seen what developments follow if the buyer remains firm.

There was further improvement in Government Securities owing to no prospects of any change in the Exchange ratio and anticipations of a new sterling loan. Shorts were covering and the undertone was good. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper advanced to Rs. 83|7|6.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

100 Ahm. Advance	292-8
500 Bom. Cotton	N. 40
250 Bombay Dyeing	760
250 Bradbury	90
110 Century	215
110 Central India	287/8
100 Colaba	85
100 Coorla	110-0
100 Crescent	31/4
250 Currimbhoy	7-8
250 David	460
250 Dawn	460-0
100 E. D. Sassoon	2½
100 Elphinstone	3-0
250 Fazal	155
100 Finlay	105-0
1000 Framji Petit	95-0
100 Gokak	117/8
1000 Hindustan	1700
Indian Mfg.	1525
100 Indore	272/8
50 Kasturchand	1-8-0
100 Khatau	55
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	790
100 Madhowji	5/8
250 Madras United	82-8
250 Model	55-0
1000 Morarji	192-8
50 Mysore	90-0
250 New Great	145
100 Oosmanshahi	57|8
250 Pabani	50
250 Pearl	85
100 Phoenix	295
25 Sassoon Silk	43-12
Sholapur	3060
50 Simplex	76/4
Standard	1495-0
100 Swadeshi	230
100 Swan	50
25 Tata	18
5090 Vishnu	1490
1000 Western	875-0

CEMENT SECTION.

10 Bundi	24/8
100 Gwalior	81/8
250 Indian	285
40 Katni Defd.	1030
100 Katni Ord.	272/8
75 Okha	135
10 Punjab	15
100 Shahabad	285
70 United	65-0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11/8
15-75 New India	25-8
200 Oriental	3375
10-100 Vulcan	7-0

BANK SECTION.

50-100 Baroda	85-4
Bombay Provincial	49
25-50 Central	23-10
500 Imperial	1225
125-500 Imp Conty.	301-14
10-100 India	102
5 Union	4-6

ELECTRIC SECTION.

100 Ahmedabad	137/8
1000 Andhra Valley	1450
10 Ajmer	8/15
50 Bombay Tram	140
100 Bombay Suburban	135
10 Broach	11/0
100 Karachi	190-0
100 Poona	187
100 Surat	170
100 Tata Hydro	160/0
7 p. c. Tata Power	990

RAILWAY

500 Ahm. Prantej	772-8
100 Amritsar Patti Old	113-0
100 Central Provinces	80
100 Dhond Baramati	81/4
100 Gujarat	58/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	86
Larkhana	85
100 Mandra Bhon	76
Mymensingh Rebate	84
Mymensingh Gtd.	84
100 Pachora Jamner	70
Sara Sirajganj	84
Sialkot Narowal	90
Sind Light	71/8
500 Tapty Valley	712
Upper Sind Light	93

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	16-8
30 Tata Steel Def.	170-0
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	48/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	195-0
50 Balapur Sugar	187/8
250 Bombay Steam	266-4
50 Burma Conty.	123-12
8sh. B B Petrol	2-13
50 Bombay Telephone	48-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	50
100 Ind. Radio Def.	520
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Mercantile	41/12
1000 Port Canning	597/8
M. C. Kensias	55
30 Tata Construction	60
15 Scindia	9-3-0
25 Tata Oil	15-14

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley X.D.	1207/8
6 p.c. Bom Steam	285
6 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	76-12
Central India	500
7 p.c. Katni 1st	127-8
7 p.c. Katni and (T.F.)	138/12
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14-0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro X.D.	126-4
7 p.c. Tata Power X.D.	1272-8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	162-8
Tata Steel 2nd	100-8

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Gross Earnings In October

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of October 1933 and for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1933, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of October 1932 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,14,094
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	5,41,545
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	4,97,027
	For the month of October 1933 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,66,360
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4,84,422
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	4,67,907
	For Fiscal Year upto October 31, 1932 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	18,36,295
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	21,69,469
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	19,45,398
	For current fiscal year upto Oct. 31, 1933 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	16,35,115
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	19,02,338
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	19,10,860

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

	1933-34	1932-33
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
4-11-33	3640000	3397000
Receipts Yesterday		
4-11-33	33000	52000
Exports to date		
4-11-33	2554000	2275000
Stock at Ports		
3-11-33	3931000	4329000
Stock Interior Towns		
3-11-33	1986000	2133000
Stock Liverpool		
3-11-33	831000	727000
Visible Supply		
3-11-33	8568000	8815000
Quantity in Sight		
3-11-33	5921000	5509000
Quantity out of Sight		
3-11-33	3906000	3498000

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The Annual Elocution Competion for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, will be held at the premises of the Maratha High School, Opera House Tram Road, Girgaon, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, 10th December. Information re: the subjects for speeches and other conditions can be had from the Hon. Secretaries of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, No. 264, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1933

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J4

VITHALBHAI ON POLITICS FROM DEATH BED

Advocated Tactics Of De Valera

Wanted Swaraj Party Programme To Achieve Complete Independence

"How I wish I could go back to India and die in the lap of my motherland"!

This fond desire expressed by Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel from his death-bed in a Vienna Sanatorium to an intimate friend, was communicated to a "Chronicle" representative, by Mr. R. B. Lotvala who arrived in Bombay from Vienna on Monday morning by the Italian boat M. V. Victoria.

Mr. Lotvala was by the bed side of the ex-speaker during the critical period of his illness and at the time of his death.

NO DIFFICULTY FOR GOVT.

From inquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative there appears to be no ground for the difficulty anticipated by Government in regard to the opening of the coffin bearing the remains of Sjt. Vithalbhai on its arrival in Bombay on November 9.

VIENNA CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Lotvala has come back to India armed with a certificate issued by competent medical authority of Vienna stating that the ex-speaker had no cantagious disease and another certificate issued by the Municipality of Canton De Vaud (Vienna) raising no objections on sanitary grounds to the removal of the embalmed body.

"CAPTURE KEY POSITIONS"

The views expressed by the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patei on burning political questions in conversation with Mr. Lotvala were disclosed by Mr. Lotvala in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

Mr. Lotvala said that that he was by the bedside of the ex-speaker during the last week of illness which was the most critical period. Sjt. Vithalbhai was unable to speak only on the day of his death, but before that he very often gave expression to his wish to be in India and if at all he died in Vienna his remains should be removed to India.

ON SWARAJ PARTY LINES.

When Mr. Lotvala sought his views on the present political situation in India Mr. Vithalbhai declared vehemently that the present leadership of the Congress needed to be changed. He wanted the country to pursue a programme based on the lines of the Swaraj party but he wished that that the party should not neglect work outside the legislatures including the organisation of workers and peasants.

DE VALERA'S EXAMPLE.

The ex-speaker advocated the methods adopted by the Irish leader De Valera and believed in capturing all key-positions and offices so long as they could command a good majority, but if the Swaraj party had no majority, he was in favour of their remaining in opposition to Government.

SATURATED WITH GANDHISM.

When Mr. Lotvala asked the ex-speaker if he did not want the Swaraj party to capture the Congress, the latter replied that in the present state of things when the Congress organisation was saturated with Gandhism, it would be very difficult for the party to capture the Congress.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Sjt. Vithalbhai emphasised again and again that the ultimate objective of the party should be to attain complete independence out side the British Empire.

Major Gainsford (garlanded), guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior (left), sailed for Europe by the mail boat on Saturday last: Photo shows his Highness and Major Gainsford at the wharf.

"TIMES" WAXES OPTIMISTIC

Says Mutual Co-operation Will Benefit Both India And Lancashire

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In a leading article on the evidence given by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce before the Select Committee the "Times" dwells on the spirit of a hopeful goodwill evident in the discussion. The paper says the spirit has spread to Lancashire as one of the results of the work of Sir W. Clare Lees and his fellow delegates in India, and is the best guarantee that co-operation of two parties for which satisfactory basis seems to been found will be maintained and extended to the advantage of both Lancashire, and India.

IN TOKIO.

"The Times" Tokio correspondent says that telegrams to Asahi newspaper from Kyoto where Baron Nakajima, Minister of Commerce, has been consulting the Osaka textile manufacturers to state that the manufacturers are now prepared to agree to the quotas of 400 million yards of Japanese piecegoods, against the million bales of Indian raw cotton.—Reuter

Dr. M. A. Ansari, who arrived in Bombay on Monday.

SHOTS FIRED AT GAMBLERS

Rly. Authorities Summon State Police To Meet Situation

BHOPAL, Nov. 6.

With reference to the arrest of certain alleged gamblers at the Railway Station, enquiries in official circles show that as resistance was offered by the alleged gamblers, a few shots were fired and the aid of the State police was requisitioned by the Railway authorities as their strength was insufficient.

The arrested men were kept for the night in the City Kotwali by the state plice, there being no railway lock-up and were taken next morning to Hoshangabad, where their trial is proceeding at the Railway Magistrate's Court. —A.P.

U. S. CHARGES GREECE

Denounces Extradition Treaty In Note To Authorities

REFUSAL "UNTENABLE"

Accuses Authorities of Attempting Actually To Try Case Of Insull.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The United States note to Greece notifying the denunciation of Extradition Treaty has been issued.

The State Department expreses astonishment at the Greek refusal to extradite Mr. Insull which it declares "most untenable" and "clear violation of treaty."

It accuses the Greek authorities of attempting actually to try the case.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE PLANES IN SOVIET TERRITORY

Sharp Protest Expected Against Violation Of Convention

RIGA, Nov. 5.

Ten Japanese military planes flew twenty miles into Soviet territory on Nov. 3 according to a Vladivostok report.

The sharpest Soviet protest is expected.—Reuter.

HARD LABOUR FOR POLITICALS

"All Prisoners Are Treated Alike" Maintain Govt.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

The question time in the Madras Council was somewhat lively to-day Abdul Hameed Khan asked whether certain Congressmen were classed C whereas during previous convictions they were classed B. The law member replied that convicts were placed in C class by the convicting magistrate but Government had since ordered that they be placed B class.

Another question related to the allotment of hard labour to political prisoners in Bellary Jail. The Government replied that under the rules laid down in the Madras Jail Manual all C class prisoners were treated alike whether they were convicted for political offences or otherwise. They were put on all forms of labour such as working in oil mill, ragi grinding, stone breaking, aloe work, cumbli weaving and cotton weaving.—A.P.

NAWAB OF CHHATARI AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

His Excellency the Nawab of Chhatari, the Acting Governor of the United Provinces, arrived in Allahabad yesterday and is staying here till November 12.

His Excellency attends an 'at home' this afternoon given in his honour by Sir S. M. Suleman, the Chief Justice.

On November 7, His Excellency holds an investiture and attends a reception by the Agra Zamindars' Association on November 10. His Excellency will visit various public institutions during his stay here.—A.P.

TAGORE ON RIVER TRIP

RANAGHAT, (By Mail).

In the course of the river trip, which Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has been taking for the sake of his health, he came to Ranaghat in his green boat this morning.

The news of the arrival soon spread through the town and a large number of people assembled on the bank of the Churni in front of the P.C.H.E. School. The Poet spoke a few words to the Gymnastic Master of the school and gave his blessings to the assembled people. The boat left for Calcutta after about half an hour's halt.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI'S WORDS AT PEACE COMMITTEE RECALLED

Mr. Dimtimkar Says Maulana Followed Principle Of Bringing About Peace And Must Have Done So At The Time

At the resumed hearing of the Shaukat Ali vs. Sadanand case before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, a witness for the prosecution was cross-examined.

Mr. Syed Hussain, with Mr. Yoosuf Abdulla, appeared for the complainant while Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. A. R. Gadkari, defended the accused.

The witness explained in his evidence the interpretation he put on the words uttered by Maulana Shaukat Ali before he left the Peace Committee meeting on May 19, 1932. He stated that Maulana Shaukat Ali was going out of the Committee as he was apparently of opinion there was no place for him there and wanted to carry on his peace efforts outside. Counsel for prosecution asked witness the status Maulana Shaukat Ali enjoyed among the Muslim community. Witness replied: "The Maulana is the acknowledged leader of a majority of Mahomedans." To another question witness said that Maulana Shaukat Ali was a lover of peace and had always tried to establish better feelings between Hindus and Muslims.

CONFIDENCE IN MAYOR.

Mr. Kanuga then cross-examined the witness. He was present at some of the meetings of the Peace Committee in 1932. He did not recollect whether Maulana Shaukat Ali was present at all the meetings of the Peace Committee. Recounting the incident that happened at the Peace Committee meeting on May 19th, 1932, at which Maulana Shaukat Ali and witness were present, he did not agree with Mr. Shaukat Ali that the Mayor of Bombay who presided at the meeting, was in any way biased against Maulana Shaukat Ali. He was, witness stated, one of those who were present and voted when the vote of confidence in the Mayor was passed.

Q: Do you agree with Mr. Shaukat Ali that he was not given a patient hearing?

A: Nobody interrupted Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Q: What were the exact words uttered by Mr. Shaukat Ali before leaving the meeting?

A: Maulana Shaukat Ali said the Peace Committee was a farce, and added, "Damn your Peace Committee."

Q: Are you prepared to say on oath that he did not use the words "I shall walk out and see what I can do."

A: Yes, I am prepared to say on oath that he did not use those words.

TRYING FOR PEACE?

Q: What was Maulana Shaukat Ali doing outside the Peace Committee. Was he trying for peace?

A: I think so!

Mr. Kanuga: Does it require thinking?

Witness: I was not following his activities then. I was doing my duties as an honorary magistrate.

Mr. Kanuga: Was it too much to assume that at that time he was trying to bring about peace?

Witness: That was the principle he always followed and I naturally presume he must have tried for peace.

Answering further questions in cross-examination witness denied that Maulana had uttered the words "damn your peace". What he had said was "damn your peace committee". If Maulana Shaukat Ali had uttered the words attributed to him, witness said, it would be a mischievous expression.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

Shown an official communique issued by the Peace Committee, witness said it was correct except the words mentioned in it, that Maulana had said "he cared a damn for the committee and its proceedings". Witness said that he was not a regular reader of the "Khilafat". Though sometimes his attention was drawn to some of the articles appearing in the paper,

Witness volunteered the information that he himself had the misfortune of being attacked in the columns of the "Khilafat".

Mr. Kanuga then asked witness if he had read some of the articles that had appeared in the "Khilafat" in 1932 and 1933.

Mr. Syed Hussain objected to this question on the ground that the official translations had not been furnished to the Court.

Mr. Kanuga said that his object was to show that although Maulana Shaukat Ali, was described by the witness as professing to work for peace, his writings tended to inflame the feelings of the Muslims against the Hindus. After some discussion the question was dropped.

NOT THEIR LEADER.

Mr. Kanuga asked the witness whether it was not a fact that a considerable party of Muslims did not acknowledge Maulana Shaukat Ali as their leader. Witness replied that there were many Muslims who did not acknowledge the Maulana as their leader.

Witness stated that he was not aware that a large meeting of Muslims held at Bhendi Bazar in August 1925 had passed a resolution the purport of which was that the Muslims looked with hatred and contempt, at the policy of the Central Khilafat Committee.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to November 20.

DANZIG EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Technical "Flaw" In Appeal Leads To Arrest

WARSAW, Nov. 6.

Following the suspension of two Danzig newspapers, three prominent journalists and managers of both the papers and editor of one of them, have been arrested on the ground that they appealed direct to Herr Rosting against the suppression of the newspapers instead of to the Senate.

NOTORIOUS NIGHT CLUB QUEEN DEAD

(Special Cable).

VANCOUVER, Nov. 6.

Texas Guinan, a New York's notorious Night-Club Queen, died following an operation for peritonitis.

HOUSING FOR HARIJANS

Seva Mandal's Launches Big Scheme In Hyderabad

KARACHI, (By Mail)

The Managing Committee of the Harijan Seva Mandal, Hyderabad, passed the budget for the New Year in which provision was made for about Rs. 12,000 (out of a total budget of Rs. 14,000) ear-marked for expenditure on the Gandhinagar Housing Scheme for Harijans, the foundation stone of which is expected to be laid by Mahatma Gandhi during his visit this Christmas.

The Managing Committee after transacting the usual routine business sanctioned a sum of R 300 towards Harijan schools in the district of Hydera

Prof. N. R. Malkani, Secretary of the All-India Servants of Untouchability Society opened a reading room for Harijan in Hyderabad, Sind.—A. P.

SPLIT THREATENED IN ITALIAN MINISTRY

Rumours Of Resignation Of General Balbo And Admiral Siriani

ROME, Nov. 5.

There is no confirmation so far of the rumours that the King is going to accept to-morrow the resignation of General Balbo, Air Minister, and Signor Mussolini will create a ministry of National Defence combining the Army, Navy, and air Force with himself as Minister, which will necessitate the resignation of Admiral Siriani as well as General Balbo.—Reuter.

"REFEREE" ROCKET STORY DENIED

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

A message from Stettin denies the "Sunday Referee" rocket story and it is declared the last rocket experiment was conducted on the Baltic Coast in July 1932, which was a failure.

TOKIO WAR OFFICE DENIES RUMOUR

TOKIO, Nov. 6.

War Office denies knowledge of the reported flight of Japanese planes over the Soviet Territory.—Reuter.

KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY. ENGINE?

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The body of a young Hindu was found on the railway line at the Delhi Railway Station. It appears that the deceased was knocked down by an engine while he was passing along the line.—A.P.

PLEADER JAILED FOR BREACH OF ORDER

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 6.

Mr. Patwardhan, a young pleader and a prominent worker was sentenced to-day to 2 years' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, 6 months' R.I. He is given "B" Class. He was served prohibitory notice on Oct. 14, which he broke on Oct. 30.

LONG ROPE FOR MAGISTRATES!

U. P. Govt. Wants To Control Labour Recruiting Agencies

LUCKNOW, Nov. 4.

A U. P. Government communique issued to-day says:—

"In exercise of the powers vested in the local Government under section 36 (3) of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act 1932, (Act XXII of 1932) the Governor in Council is pleased to invest all district Magistrates and sub-Divisional Magistrates of the United Provinces with the following powers of the Controller under the Act subject to rules framed under the Act in respect of the districts of sub-divisions, as the case may be, of which they hold charge.

(A) Power under section 4 of the Act:—

1. To enter any office or depot maintained by a labour recruiting agency; 2. To enter any train, vessel or vehicle which they know or have reason to believe is being used for the conveyance of assisted emigrants; 3. To inspect in any office or depot maintained by a labour recruiting agency, any register or other documents required to be kept under the Act; 4. To carry out in any office or depot maintained by a labour recruiting agency any enquiry which they deem to be expedient for carrying out the purposes of the Act; and 5. To do any other reasonable act which may be expedient in the discharge of their duties.

(B) All powers under sections 33, 34 and 35 of the Act.

This notification will take effect from October 1, 1933, the date on which the Act came into force.—A. P.

NAGPUR STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Nov. 6.

About 100 students of the New English High School went on strike to-day as a protest against the suspension of the Sanskrit teacher. They took out a procession and marched through the city, denouncing the school authorities.

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